THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 8923. MORNING EDITION—WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Deplorable Condition of the Government Finances.

Warlike Measures of the Republicans.

INCREASE OF THE NAVAL FORCE.

DEBATE ON THE CRISIS IN THE SENATE.

Speech of Senator Green on the Secession Question.

Proceedings of the Committee of the Peace Convention.

THE SOUTHERN CONGRESS.

The New Government Assumes Charge of the Question Relative to the Public Property, &c., &c., &c.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE GOVERNMENT FINANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1861.

The following communication has been addressed by the Secretary of the Treasury to Mr. Sherman, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means:—

SIR—I deem it my duty to call your attention to the pressing demands on the Treasury, and to suggest the only mode of meeting them without seriously impairing the public credit. The liabilities due, and to fall due before the 4th of March next, are as follows:—

For the State Department	$116,863
For the Interior Department	1,502,527
For the War Department	1,621,131

[illegible]

WAR MEASURES OF THE REPUBLICANS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1861.

[illegible]

THE INDIAN BONDS ROBBERY, ETC.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1861.

[illegible]

THE PEACE CONVENTION.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1861.

[illegible]

THE CIRCULATION OF UNION DOCUMENTS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1861.

[illegible]

THE PRESIDENT'S LAST LEVEE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1861.

[illegible]

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

The Congress of Southern Sovereignties at Montgomery, Alabama.

FIFTH DAY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 9, 1861.

[illegible]

EIGHTH DAY.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 12, 1861.

[illegible]

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 12, 1861.

[illegible]

IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1861.

[illegible]

House of Representatives.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1861.

[illegible]

CONTINUED ON EIGHTH PAGE.

THE GIGANTIC ROBBERY OF THE INDIAN TRUST BONDS AT WASHINGTON.

Report Thereon of the Special Committee of Five to the House of Representatives.

John B. Floyd, Late Secretary of War, the Captain of the Forty Thieves.

ASTOUNDING FACTS AND TESTIMONY.

The Ignorance, Imbecility, Negligence, Corruption, Duplicity and Deliberate Rascality of Floyd Pretty Clearly Made Out.

Godard Bailey a Mere Catspaw of the Ex-Secretary and His Chums.

The Government Involved in Losses and Liabilities Hard Upon Six Millions of Dollars.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE COMMITTEE, &c., &c., &c.

The select committee to whom was referred the resolution of the House, adopted on the 24th day of December last, directing them "to inquire into and report the facts in relation to the fraudulent abstraction of certain bonds held by the government in trust for the Indian tribes [illegible]

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Sansom, A. C. M. Pennington, J. S. Conrad, A. J. Foard, R. O. Tyler and G. S. Hartsoff, U. S. A.; Hon. W. B. Preston, Virginia, Hon. A. R. Boughter, Hon. J. K. Robison, Pennsylvania; Judge Allen, Massachusetts; Commander Ward, U. S. N., are in Washington.

Americans registered at Messrs. Sherbette, Kane & Co.'s, Paris, January 12—Mr. J. A. J. Nalle, New York; Henry Lazarus and lady, Philadelphia; Wm. E. Baker and lady, Boston; E. Lincoln and lady, Philadelphia; J. S. Partridge and family, A. Van Bergen, New York; George J. Ruendell, San Francisco; Theodore Heard, Boston; O. W. Raver and lady, U. S. A.; H. C. Southwick and lady, New York; Wm. F. Roelossen, Cincinnati; Dr. L. P. Russell, Dr. Chas. Phelps, New York; E. T. Sambillel, Philadelphia; R. M. Pratt, New York.

The President elect was born on the 12th of February, 1809, and was therefore fifty two years of age yesterday.

It is not the intention of General Cass to leave Washington before the 6th of March, being determined to see President Lincoln inaugurated. He says it is the last ceremony of the kind he shall probably ever see.

John McKinney, late Treasurer of Michigan, charged with the embezzlement of moneys of the State, was arrested at Lansing, on Monday, and held in $25,000 recognizances to appear for examination.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

TUESDAY, Feb. 12—6 P. M.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week and since January 1:—

	1859.	1860.	1861.
Total for the week...	$1,028,452	1,404,754	2,604,873
Previously reported.	4,749,918	7,378,490	13,432,094
Since January 1...	$5,778,400	8,783,244	16,006,967

The continued excess over last year—still about 100 per cent—accounts, in part, for the condition of the foreign exchange market. Such a movement of produce from this port to Europe as has taken place since last September is without precedent, and the firmness of the foreign markets in the face of the large receipts from here is equally unparalleled. We recommend exporters to be cautious; England cannot go on forever taking two and a half millions of produce per week from New York, to say nothing of the exports from Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Mobile and New Orleans, without a tremendous fall in prices some day.

The collapse in foreign exchange is the event of the day. This afternoon the best bankers' bills were sold at 104⅛, and first rate mercantile bills sold at all kinds of rates, from 103 to 104. Some very good bills could not be sold at all. Yet there is very little exchange in the market, and a slight increase of demand would soon put up the rate. The indications are, we regret to say, that we are on the eve of another dead lock in the foreign exchange market, caused by the vast disproportion between our imports and our exports. Our foreign importers owe so little to Europe, and there is so much difficulty in raising money on mercantile paper, especially jobbers', that the wheels of the commercial machine threaten once more—as early in December last—to come to a stand still through the excess of the country's wealth. The remedy must be more purchases of bills by our foreign bankers, with orders for returns in specie. At the present rate of exchange, after allowing for freight, insurance, commissions and long interest, there is a very handsome profit still remaining on the importation of gold from Europe. How the collapse in foreign exchange will suit our European friends is a topic of much anxious speculation. It will, in all probability, take them unawares; and, coupled with the advices of the probable enactment of the Morrill tariff, must, one would suppose, lead to a good deal of embarrassment.

The stock market was strong to-day, and prices advanced all round. Several members of the board are advised by their political friends at Washington that the pending difficulty will be adjusted before many days elapse; and as in that event it is natural to suppose that the abundance of money, the low prices of stocks and the large railway traffic in the West would lead to a revival of speculation on the Stock Exchange, the knowing ones seem to be buying in advance. Thus we have to report to-day an advance of 3 per cent in Illinois Central, 2⅝ in Galena, 2 in Erie, 2⅝ in Rock Island, 2 in Michigan Central, 2 in Hudson and 3 in Toledo. All these roads are earning a good deal of money; on some of them—as, for instance, the Illinois Central—the traffic is enormous. In the month of January that road moved 70,000 tons of freight. Had it not been for the present crisis the stock would probably have been far above par. State stocks were all better to-day. Tennessees advanced 1½, mainly on the news of the triumph of the Union party at the election; Virginias 1, and Missouris 1⅛. Some State stocks and governments have come from Europe for sale; but, as a general rule, it is contrary to all experience to expect Europeans to sell their American stocks in consequence of the decline. Europeans invariably sell on a rising and buy on a falling market. This afternoon the market was strong, and stocks closed firm, the following being the quotations:—United States 5's ('74), 87 a 88; Virginia 6's, 76 a ¼; Tennessees, 72 a 73; Missouri 6's, 66½ a ¾; Canton, 14¾ a 15¼; Cumberland Coal preferred, 7⅞ a 8½; Pacific Mail, 85½ a 86; New York Central, 74⅞ a ⅝; Erie, 33 a ¼; Hudson River, 44⅞ a 45; Harlem, 16⅝ a ⅞; do. preferred, 41⅛ a ⅜; Reading, 44 a ¼; Michigan Central, 57⅜ a ¾; Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana, 15¼ a ⅜; do. guaranteed, 33⅛ a ⅜; Panama, 114 a 115; Illinois Central, 79 a ⅛; Galena and Chicago, 72¾ a 73; Cleveland and Toledo, 34 a ⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 58⅝ a ⅞; Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, 71⅝ a 72.

The following was the business of the Sub-Treasury to-day:—

Receipts	$51,920 00
—For customs	33,000 00
Payments	256,170 62
Balance	3,313,996 00

It is probable that the trial of ex-Secretary Floyd, on charges growing out of the illegal issue by him of acceptances to army contractors, will develope the most astounding frauds ever brought to light in this country. Mr. Floyd is said to have issued about six millions of dollars worth of these acceptances, which were sold in this and other markets at very high rates of interest. Some of the acceptances are said to have found their way to Europe. What became of them ultimately we shall not probably know until the trial takes place. Some, doubtless, were duly met and paid out of the appropriations made by Congress. It is alleged that others were paid out of the proceeds of the bonds stolen from the Interior Department; and a large portion are still believed to be afloat in the hands of innocent parties. The form of the acceptances was such that no prudent business man would have been likely to buy them; still, from the fact that over six millions are said to have been put in circulation, it is clear that not a few capitalists were deluded by the high sounding title of the Secretary of War. The trial will take a high rank among our *causes celebres.*

The Security Fire Insurance Company has declared its usual semi-annual interest dividend of three and a half per cent, payable on demand.

The steamer Arizona, from Brazos, with $111,000 in specie, arrived at New Orleans yesterday.

The Chicago *Tribune*, under date of Friday evening, remarks:—

Exchange opened easy this morning. Bankers sold freely to each other, and were unwilling to pay for floating exchange more than 6 a 6½; but the demand increasing, in the afternoon several of them were free buyers at 6½ and the market closed firm. The current selling rate for the day has been seven per cent premium. There is no change in the general money market of the city. Business is moving along quietly, with abundance of means in the hands of bankers to discount all the legitimate paper that offers.

At New Orleans, on Monday evening, February 4, exchange was quoted as follows:—

The counter rate for checks on New York uniform at ½ discount. Outside drawers sold at ⅜ a ½ discount down to ⅛ a ¼ discount. Double A1 thirty days sight sold at ¾ a 1 discount; sixty days sight at 2 discount. Sterling—Clear bills at 105, and offered very freely at from that to 106¼, with sales at 105½ a 105⅝. Bills with documents attached at 104, and other sales at 101½ a 106 and 103¼. The rate on Paris, direct, 5.40 a 5.37½.

The statements of the Philadelphia banks for the past two weeks compare as follows:—

	Feb. 4.	Feb. 11.		
Capital stock	$11,807,556	11,807,816	Inc.	$260
Loans	25,801,981	25,450,231	Dec.	351,750
Specie	4,528,084	4,747,185	Inc.	[illegible]
Due from other banks.	2,104,849	1,992,328	Dec.	112,521
Due to other banks...	2,699,627	2,654,700	Dec.	44,927
Deposits	15,296,458	15,049,438	Dec.	146,015
Circulation	2,778,318	2,825,952	Inc.	47,634

The Michigan Southern road earned the first week in February:—

1861	$28,555 87
1860	25,458 00
Increase	$3,097 87

The Galena road earned in the first week of February:—

1861	$19,609
1860	16,034
Increase	$3,124

The Cleveland and Toledo road for the same week gives:—

1861	$18,064
1860	16,681
Increase	$1,373

The receipts and shipments of flour, grain, live stock, provisions, &c., by all the railroads leading out of this city during the past week were as follows:—

	Received.	*Shipped.*
Flour, bbls	16,034	21,064
Wheat, bushels	84,574	16,746
Corn, bushels	159,213	1,936
Oats, bushels	11,709	10
Rye, bushels	5,920	—
Barley, bushels	7,466	1,906
Seeds, lbs	67,853	109,642
Pork, bbls	160	4,023
Cut meats, lbs	717,233	2,286,303
Lard, lbs	142,839	969,768
Tallow, lbs	14,772	30,434
Live hogs, number	5,372	2,030
Dressed hogs, number	11,352	7,544
Beef cattle, number	2,343	1,822

The total receipts of flour since January 1, 1861, amount to 100,248, against 27,780 bbls. during the corresponding time in 1860; of wheat, 694,665 bushels, against 252,344 bushels in 1860; of corn, 772,886 bushels, against 671,979 bushels in 1860; of hogs, live and dressed, 142,429, against 49,785 in 1860; of beef cattle, 10,851, against 5,385 in 1860.

Stock Exchange.

TUESDAY, Feb. 12, 1861.

$4000	Tenn 6's, '90...	70	600	shs Har RR pf'd..	40
2000	do........	71	1200	do......b30	40
1000	Virginia 6's ...	75⅝	300	Reading RR.....	44
1000	do........	75½	250	do......s10	44
2000	N Car 6's...s10	77	100	do......b10	43⅞
2000	do........	77⅛	125	Mich Cen RR....	56⅞
11000	Missouri 6's...	66	50	do......s30	56½
1000	do.......s5	66¼	300	do......s30	56⅝
1000	MC 8pc 1mtfcb.	95	100	do........	56⅞
5000	Mich So 2 m b.	54	400	do......s10	56⅛
5000	Chi&NW 1st m.	40	25	do......b30	56⅝
1000	MichSosin f bds	75	350	Mich So & N I RR	15
1000	Gal&Chi 1st m.	[illegible]	150	Mi So & NI gs.s10	33
1000	Gal&Chi2dmbs.	[illegible]	250	do........	33
1000	C,B&QR8pcbds.	[illegible]	200	Illinois Cen RR sc	78⅝
5	shs Bk of N Am..	97	50	do........	78⅛
10	Metropolitan Bk.	105	650	do........	78
100	Harlem RR......	16	100	do.......s5	78
150	do........	16⅛	50	do......s30	77⅞
50	Mil & Miss RR...	12	5	Clev, Col & Cin RR	94½
175	Pacific M SS Co..	85	100	Cleve & Pitts RR.	9½
50	do......s30	85¼	350	Gal & Chic RR...	72
200	do.	85½	450	do......s10	72
450	N Y Cen RR..opg	78⅝	50	do........	72⅛
300	do.........c	78⅞	500	Cleve & Tol RR..	34
525	do.....opg	78	650	do........	34⅛
200	do....p & c	78	200	do......s30	34
50	do......s30	77⅞	900	do......s10	34
650	do....p & c	78⅛	200	do......s30	33⅞
450	do......opg	78⅝	70	Chic & Rk Isl RR.	58⅛
225	Erie RR........	33	100	do........	58⅛
100	do........	33⅛	200	do......s10	58
100	do......s5	33	750	do........	58

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

for common State and Western brands, while extra grades were sustained. The low rates of foreign exchange and firmness of freights tended to check sales for export. The transactions embraced some 7,000 bbls., closing within the above range of prices:—

Superfine State	$5 60	a	5 [illegible]
Extra State, good to choice	5 20	a	6 2[illegible]
Superfine Western	5 00	a	5 [illegible]
Common to choice Western extra	5 12	a	7 [illegible]
Mixed to straight Southern	5 30	a	5 [illegible]
Straight to good extra do.	5 90	a	7 [illegible]
Choice extra family and bakers' brands	7 25	a	8 [illegible]
Rye flour	3 00	a	4 [illegible]
Corn meal, Jersey and Brandywine	3 00	a	3 [illegible]

—Canadian flour was quiet and lower, with sales of 2[illegible] bbls., at $5 15 for common and $7 25 for extra. Southern flour was in limited request and closed with the turn of the market in favor of purchasers. The sales footed up about 900 bbls., closing within the above range of prices. Rye flour was in fair demand at our quotations. Corn meal was unchanged, and sales limited. Wheat was inactive and easier, and the demand for export moderate; the transactions embraced 22,000 bushels, at $1 40 a $1 45 for Ohio and Michigan, $1 38 for good white California, $1 [illegible] for red Jersey, $1 14½ for No. 2 Chicago spring, and $1 29 a $1 30 for small lots of red Western, part delivered. Barley was firmer, with sales of 15,000 bushels at 73c. a 75c. Barley malt was steady, with sales of 2,000 bushels at 85c. a 90c. Rye was quiet, with small sales at 64c. a 65c. Corn was lower, with moderate sales, which were chiefly made for export; the transactions embraced about 25,000 bushels at 63c. for new Western mixed, 64c. a 64½c. for old do., in store, and 65c. delivered, and 73c. a 74c. for good new white Southern. Oats were firm, with sales of Western and Canadian at 36c. a 35c., and State at 36½c. a 37c.

Coffee.—The sales embraced about 1,000 bags Rio at 10½c. a 13c.; 100 mats Java at 16½c., and 336 Maracaibo at 14c., the market closing with a firmer feeling for Rio. The following statement of stocks in the market is from the circular of Wm. Scott & Son:—Stock of Rio coffee on February 5, 1861, 48,720 bags; received since to date, 10,300. Total, 59,020 bags. Sales for consumption estimated at 14,820 bags. Stock of Rio on February 12, 1861, 44,200 bags; Maracaibo, 6,556; Laguayra, 150; Java, 10,225 mats; do. government, 950 bags; St. Domingo, [illegible] bags; other descriptions, 453. Total bags and mats 71,679. The stock of Rio on February 9 at New Orleans was 35,500; Baltimore, 5,000; Philadelphia, none; 12th, New York, 54,200.

Cotton.—The dulness in sterling exchange still tends to depress the market. The sales embraced about 1,0[illegible] bales, in lots chiefly from store, closing on the basis of 11¾c. for middling uplands.

Freights.—The reduced room, with the firmness of shipowners, and the low rates of sterling, prevent purchases of produce for export, tend to check engagements. To Liverpool, corn was at 11½d. a 12d. in bulk and bags, and wheat at 12d. in bulk and 12½d. in bags; flour was at 3s. 6d. For bacon and lard full rates were demanded, while cotton was 5-16d. a 11-32d. To London 600 bbls. flour were engaged, at 4s. 3d., and 75 bbls. tallow were taken at 42s. To Havre cotton was at [illegible] per lb., and grain at 22c.

Hay was steady, with sales of 800 bales at 90c. for shipment, and at 90c. a 95c. for city use.

Molasses was quiet and prices nominal.

Naval Stores were quiet but steady, with sales of [illegible] bbls. at 36½c. for New York bbls. spirits, and $1 25 for common rosin, 310 lbs. delivered; crude was firmly held, while prices were nominal.

Provisions.—Pork—The market was dull and lower at the close, while the sales embraced about 300 bbls., at $17 25 for new mess and at $13 for prime. Beef was inactive, and sales confined to about 100 bbls., in lots, at $8 75 a $9 75 for repacked mess and at $10 a $10 75 for extra. Lard was lower and in fair demand, with sales of 450 bbls. and tierces at 9¾c. a 10c., and city at 10[illegible]. Cut meats were quiet. Dressed hogs were heavy and lower, with sales of Western and city at 7¾c. Butter and cheese were unchanged.

Rice.—Sales of 70 casks were made at 3¾c. a 4¼c.

Spices.—Sales of 300 a 400 bags pepper were made at 8¼c.

Sugars.—The market was dull and inactive. Sales were confined to 64 bbls. Cuba at 5c., and 200 boxes at 5¾c. for refining.

Tobacco.—The trade continues limited and desirable stocks very scarce. The sales embraced 29 hhds. Virginia at 4¾c. a 5¾c., 26 do. Kentucky at 7¼c., 63 bales Havana at p. t., 110 cases seed leaf at 4c. a 8¾c., and [illegible] do. Florida at p. t.

Whiskey.—The market was active, with sales of [illegible] bbls. at 18c.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

A SMALL FAMILY, HAVING MORE ROOM THAN they require, would accommodate two or three gentlemen, with or without Board; fire if required. A desirable location, convenient to Broadway. Apply at 164 Elm street, between Grand and Broome.

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A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN can obtain good Board in a private family; house with all the modern improvements. Terms moderate. Dinner at six o'clock. Inquire at 30 West Tenth street, between Waverley place and Greenwich avenue.

[illegible]

BOARDING AND LODGING.

[illegible]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

SALES OF REAL ESTATE.

[illegible]

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

VALENTINES.

[illegible]

DENTISTRY.

[illegible]

SEGARS AND TOBACCO.

[illegible]

THE LECTURE SEASON.

[illegible]

MILITARY.

[illegible]

FURNITURE.

[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

SALES AT AUCTION.

[illegible]

LOST AND FOUND.

[illegible]

REWARDS.

[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

TERMS, cash in advance. Money sent by mail will be at the risk of the sender. None but Bank bills current in New York taken.

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THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at six cents per copy, or $3 per annum; the European Edition every Wednesday, at six cents per copy, $4 per annum to any part of Great Britain, or $6 to any part of the Continent, both to include postage; the California Edition on the 1st, 11th and 21st of each month, at six cents per copy, or $1 50 per annum.

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JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness and despatch.

Volume XXVI..............................No. 43

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ITALIAN OPERA—UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—PIZARRO.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street.—MERCHANT OF VENICE—TWO BONNYCASTLES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH—SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, No. 624 Broadway.—SEVEN SISTERS.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—CORSICAN BROTHERS—RAISING THE WIND—DODGING FOR A WIFE.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—Day and Evening—THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ—LIVING CURIOSITIES, &c.

BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway.—BURLESQUES, SONGS, DANCES, &C.—SCENES AT TRALEE'S.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS, Niblo's Saloon, Broadway.—ETHIOPIAN SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &C.—BATTERED CALIFORNIANS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 663 Broadway.—TIGHT ROPE, SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

MELODEON, No. 539 Broadway.—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

New York, Wednesday, February 13, 1861.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The New York Herald—Edition for Europe.

The Cunard mail steamship Arabia, Capt. Stone, will leave this port to day for Liverpool.

The European mails will close in this city at eight o'clock this morning.

THE EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALD will be published at seven o'clock in the morning. Single copies in Wrappers, six cents.

The contents of the EUROPEAN EDITION OF THE HERALD will combine the news received by mail and telegraph at the office during the previous week, and up to the hour of publication.

The News.

The Southern Congress at Montgomery, Alabama, yesterday in secret session adopted a resolution declaring that the new government takes under its charge the questions and difficulties existing between the States of the confederacy and the United States, relative to the forts, arsenals and other public establishments. We shall, therefore, have no collision by the secessionists at any of the points threatened, until a formal declaration of war is made by the Southern Congress, unless the federal government take the initiative steps. A resolution directing inquiry as to the propriety of sending Commissioners to Washington was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The President elect and party, *en route* for the White House, left Indianapolis yesterday morning, and arrived at Cincinnati in the evening, where he made a speech to the people, a report of which may be found in our account of the journey of the party, in another column.

A large number of memorials relative to the crisis were presented in Congress yesterday. In the Senate Mr. Sumner and Mr. Crittenden discussed the perilous condition of the country. The Naval Appropriation bill was taken up, the question being on the adoption of an amendment providing for the construction of six steam sloops of war. Mr. Green opposed the amendment, but it was finally adopted by a vote of 27 to 17. After an executive session, in which a number of appointments were confirmed, the Senate adjourned.

In the House yesterday the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means presented a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, showing the condition of the government finances. The debts to be met, between the present time and the 4th of March next, amount to nearly ten millions of dollars, while the accruing revenue and the sum in the sub-treasuries, subject to draft, amounts to about two millions and a half. The Secretary recommended the passage of a law enabling him to accept from any State the guarantee of any stock of the federal government, to the amount of public money deposited with such State under the Distribution act of June 23, 1836. A bill in accordance with this suggestion was presented with the letter referred to, but its introduction was objected to by Mr. Garnett, of Virginia. The report of the Select Committee on the robbery of Indian Trust bonds was then presented and ordered to be printed. We publish the document complete in to-day's paper. The report says thirty or forty witnesses were examined, including ex-Secretaries Floyd and Thompson. The latter is exonerated from any complicity in the theft; but he, as well as former Secretaries of the Interior, is censured for the inefficient manner in which the bonds have been held in that department, there being no adequate responsibility attached to the custodian. It was ascertained that Mr. Floyd gave acceptances to the amount of nearly seven millions of dollars, or from two to three millions of dollars more than Russell, Majors & Company ever earned, while these contractors received all the money that was due them. The acceptances were given on the strength of their contract. Senator Benjamin was an important witness. About a year ago—he could not exactly fix the time—he received a letter from Duncan, Sherman & Co., asking him to ascertain whether Mr. Floyd's acceptances were good. Mr. Benjamin called on the President, who said that he knew nothing about them, or any law authorizing their issue. Mr. Benjamin next called on Mr. Floyd, who said that the acceptances were in accordance with the usage of the department, and were given conditionally as to the arrival of trains from one point to another. Mr. Benjamin reminded him of the impropriety of such proceedings, and Mr. Floyd said he would sign no more. But, notwithstanding, from April to December, he gave acceptances to the amount of two millions one hundred and sixty-three thousand dollars. The last batch was the 13th of December—the day Bailey delivered the last supply of bonds. The committee have ascertained that many of these acceptances are still out, and $260,000 worth of them are in the hands of one or two parties alone, but which are worthless. The committee make no recommendations, but merely report the facts. The House took up the special order, the Pacific Railroad bill, the question being on agreeing to the Senate's amendments. A debate ensued, which at an early stage was turned into a discussion on the position of Virginia relative to secession.

The bill authorizing the endorsement by this State of United States bonds to the amount of the national funds deposited with New York by the Distribution act of Congress of 1836 came up again in the Senate at Albany yesterday, and was passed by a vote of 17 to 7. After some other business of minor importance, the Senate took up the consideration of the Governor's annual message, which elicited a lengthy discussion. In the Assembly the bill providing for the punishment of murder, treason and arson was up, and was discussed at some length, in connection with a proposition to amend by making the punishment for murder in the first degree imprisonment for life instead of death. The Annual Appropriation bill was under consideration, and the bill in reference to the support of the common schools of the State was passed to a third reading.

The steamship North Star, from Aspinwall 4th inst., arrived at this port yesterday, with the California mails, passengers, and $1,044,000 in treasure, which left San Francisco on the 21st ult.

The steamship De Soto, from New Orleans, and Havana 8th inst., arrived at this port about one o'clock this morning. The United States steamship Crusader, Capt. Maffit, touched at Havana on the 8th inst., and sailed same day for New York. The news is unimportant.

We have news from Hayti to January 22. Considerable anxiety was caused by Spanish policy and probable intentions in regard to the island of St. Domingo. It was said that some old claims were preferred by the Spanish government which would interfere materially with Haytien independence, and if time could be spared from affairs at home it might be well to watch affairs in that island. Coffee was still in demand, and commands high prices—from $132 to $134 per hundred lbs.

The steamship City of Baltimore, due at this port from Liverpool, had not made her appearance off Sandy Hook at eleven o'clock last night.

At the regular meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday two vetoes were received from the Mayor—one on the passage of the county tax levy, and the other on a resolution adopted by the Board at a previous meeting directing the clerk to send to the members of the Legislature copies of the report of the special committee on Harlem bridge. They are printed elsewhere. The weekly statement of the County Treasurer was received, which showed the balance in the treasury on the 8th of February to have been $855,378 80. A statement of the number of persons employed in the office of the Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments was received. The number employed is twenty-six, and their salaries amount to $47,228. A resolution to the effect that a committee of four be appointed to wait upon the President elect upon his arrival in this city, to tender him the civilities of the citizens of the county, was unanimously adopted. Several communications were received, and a large amount of routine business was transacted; after which the Board adjourned until next Tuesday at 3 P. M.

The case of the late Post Office defalcation was continued yesterday in the United States District Court. The District Attorney presented several supplementary points, and Mr. Charles O'Conor concluded his plea for the obligers, when the court adjourned.

The charge of murder against Lane, the mate of the bark Anne, was continued in the United States Circuit Court before Judge Smalley yesterday, and further adjourned.

The wills of Elizabeth Lacombe, Elizabeth E. Bolton, Thomas T. Bontu, George Compton and Benjamin Ellis have all been admitted to probate. None of them contain any bequests of interest to the public.

Sterling exchange closed heavy and nominal yesterday at about 105 for bankers', and at 103 a 103½ for commercial bills. This condition of the exchange market tended to check purchases of produce for export and to depress prices. The scarcity of room and firmness in freights also checked the demand for breadstuffs and other produce for shipment. The sales of cotton embraced about 1,000 bales, closing on the basis of 11¼c. for middling uplands. The receipts at the ports since 1st September show a decrease of 623,000 bales compared with those for the same time last year; the decrease in the exports for the same period amounts to 263,000 bales, and the decrease in stock amounts to 330,000 bales. Flour was dull and rather lower for common grades, while sales were moderate. Wheat was heavy and lower, while sales were light. Corn was heavy and lower, with a light demand, and mainly for export. Pork was in limited demand, and prices closed at easier rates: sales of new mess were made at $17 25, and of prime at $13. Sugars were inactive and prices dull: the sales were confined to 64 hogsheads and 200 boxes. Coffee closed with steadiness, with sales of 1,560 bags of Rio, 336 do. Maracaibo and 100 mats Java, at rates given in another column. Freights were firm, room was scarce, while engagements were light.

The Authoritative Coercion Programme of Mr. Lincoln and His Administration—Civil War Upon Us.

The bells of *St. Germain d'Auxerrois* have at length tolled forth the signal for massacre and bloodshed by the incoming administration. The speech of Mr. Lincoln, at Indianapolis, is the first authoritative proclamation of his intentions in the present crisis. His words are pregnant with meaning, and deserve the mature and deliberate consideration of every conservative citizen of the country. "If the United States," he exclaimed, "should merely hold and retake its own forts and the properties, and collect the duties on foreign importations, or even withhold the mails from places where they are habitually violated, would any of these things be invasion or coercion? Would the marching of an army into South Carolina be invasion?" The Premier of Mr. Lincoln had already declared to the United States Senate that "battle," which should sweep away opponents to republicanism "as moths before the whirlwind," was his idea of the final development of the "irrepressible conflict." And, by a well calculated coincidence, on the same day, perhaps at the same moment that Mr. Lincoln was indoctrinating the citizens of Indiana into invasive and coercive principles, Senators King and Fessenden were announcing, at Washington, their reasons for reinforcing the navy of the United States with vessels which should be able to penetrate Southern harbors, and attack Southern fortresses.

"Treason," says Mr. King, "is abroad in this land, and I believe there is an occasion and a necessity of the increase of the armament and the power of the country. But for the condition of things in the country now, I would vote against it, but I vote for it as a measure to put the country in a condition to defend itself against its enemies, whether they are domestic or foreign enemies. This government and this country cannot be peaceably destroyed, or overthrown or divided. Men cannot talk treason—they must act it; and he who acts it, in my judgment, should take the fate of a traitor, and should not seek to escape by pretending that he can commit it peacefully against the country. I tell these gentlemen that, in my judgment, this treason must come to an end, peacefully I hope, but never, in my judgment, peacefully, if by an ignominious submission of the honor of the people of this country to traitors. Never. I desire peace, but I would provide, amply provide, for the means of defence of the country, by war, if necessary."

Senator Fessenden was equally positive in deciding "that if the time was coming to use force, he was perfectly ready to do it." Where, then, does the country stand? Governor Morgan offers the militia of New York to Mr. Lincoln, and a large sum of money is appropriated by the State Legislature for coercive purposes; the authorities of Massachusetts mobilize their forces to act outside of the State; Pennsylvania avenue is turned into a *Champ de Mars*; Generals like Wool, Sandford, Scott and Weightman are sharpening their swords for bloodshed; members of the Cabinet issue instructions to "shoot on the spot" active seceders, and every preparation is being made for the inauguration of sectional hostilities after the 4th of March next. It is declared that the Southern seceding States must prepare for a blockade of their ports; to surrender the fortresses they have seized upon, and to fall back into the passive submission which republican aggression has demanded for over thirty years. In the present deplorable condition of the country, is this the right policy? Is it expedient? The Southern Congress at Montgomery offer the hand of friendship to the North, on such terms as they believe to be consistent with its dignity. They have provided, in the sixth article of the constitution of the Southern republic, that its government "shall take immediate steps for the settlement of all matters between the States forming it and their late confederates of the United States in relation to the public property and public debt at the time of their withdrawal from them, these States hereby declaring it to be their wish and earnest desire to adjust everything pertaining to the common property, common liabilities and common obligations of that Union upon principles of right, justice, equity and good faith." To all this the republican party answer, "Submit to the abstractions of the Chicago platform, or there shall be no alternative but war—a bloody, internecine, destructive conflict, which shall bury in ruins the prosperity of the country."

Sober minded, patriotic citizens at the North, have no time to lose, if they would avert irreparable disaster. Meetings should at once be held in every city, town and village of the Union, proclaiming, first of all, as an indispensable, irrevocable preliminary, the resolve of the people to maintain peace, and, next their desire to aid in the work of reconstruction, which the exigencies of the time imperatively demand. The declarations of Mr. Lincoln, of his Premier, and of the republican Senators and members in Congress, have rendered clearer than noonday the suicidal intentions of the incoming government. They are founded upon the gigantic scheme of General Scott for the subjugation of the South, which was exposed by the Congressional representatives of Louisiana, in their address of the 14th ultimo, to the Convention at Baton Rouge, and which includes the garrisoning of Southern forts and arsenals, the marching of forces into the seceding States, with a view of employing them for domestic intimidation.

The republican party is only awaiting, in fact, the close of the present administration to clothe itself with the panoply of war, and to initiate acts of aggression, which it fills the mind with horror to contemplate. Imagination cannot conceive the disasters that will overwhelm the land, if an appeal is permitted to cannon and the bayonet to solve the inter-State problem which the developements of the last few months have created. The only remedy is with the people. Unless they rise in their might, and put an end to the agitations by which the republic is convulsed, the calamities foreshadowed in Mr. Lincoln's speech at Indianapolis will, before the close of one month begin to be felt from one end of the Union to the other.

THE EVILS OF INDECISION IN TIMES OF POLITICAL DANGER.—The correspondence between Secretary Holt and Col. Hayne, in reference to the surrender of Fort Sumter, adds another to the many historical evidences of the fatal influence which men of mediocre talents or feeble minds are destined to exercise in times of great political emergency. In the views and arguments urged in it we recognise nothing which raises it above the level of the efforts of small pettifogging politicians. It is weak, it is flippant, and takes no comprehensive or statesmanlike grasp of the difficulties in which the country is involved.

There were but two courses for the general government to pursue under the circumstances in which the action of South Carolina placed it. The one was when that State sent commissioners to dictate terms to it to adopt the bold and decisive course of having them arrested for treason. This would have brought matters to a crisis, and might have secured an immediate adjustment, by proving to the republicans the extent to which the movement was sympathized in and sustained by the other Southern States. At all events we should not have had the latter so soon committed to a position from which, whatever may be the concessions made to them, it will be difficult for them to recede.

The other and more statesmanlike course was at once to acknowledge the true character of the movement, and to deal with it accordingly. From the extent to which the Southern mind was agitated and public sentiment at the North divided on the great question involved in the last Presidential contest, no man of ordinary sagacity could have mistaken the fact that the secession of South Carolina was not an isolated act of rebellion, but the commencement of a great revolution like that of 1776. If the administration had been composed of statesmen, instead of small politicians, it would have entertained the grievances of South Carolina—not as those of a single State, but of the whole South—investigated their justice, and enforced them in so earnest a manner before Congress and the country as to insure a speedy arrangement of them. These opportunities were lost; and to the weakness and vacillation of the President and his Cabinet we must, therefore, attribute a large share of the responsibility of the catastrophe towards which the country is hastening.

LINCOLN ON MEDICAL SCIENCE.—In the course of his very remarkable speech at Springfield, the President elect made an allusion to the "little pills of the homoeopathists" as being too large for the opponents of coercion to swallow. The comparison is more after the manner of Hon. Massa Greeley than that of the ancient rail splitter, but still may be of use with another application. If the incoming administration pursues the homoeopathic plan in its dealings with the cotton States, giving allopathic doses of kindness, concession and conciliation, and administering infinitesimal doses of coercion, the national troubles may be settled, and the Union, which is really very sick, be restored to better health than ever. Otherwise, with allopathic coercion and homoeopathic compromise, Doctor Lincoln may as well get ready for a funeral. He will have the poor consolation of not being the only political quack who has killed his patient through combined stupidity and ignorance.

TERRIBLE COMMERCIAL CONVULSION THREATENED IN THE NORTH.—That the Northern States at the present moment are on the eve of a calamitous commercial crisis, which threatens to plunge us into disorder, and perhaps ruin, no one with any foresight can fail to see. Apart from the evils resulting from the political difficulties now shaking the country from its centre to its borders, which have already culminated in the dismemberment of the Union, and a radical change in the positions of the North and the South, we are threatened here at the North with a terrible financial and social convulsion, completely breaking up all our commercial interests, destroying our profitable inter-trade with the Southern States, and the consequent interruption of the manufacturing industry of this section of the country, with all the trials and distresses which such a state of things is certain to entail upon us.

In a few weeks from now the new President will take possession of the purse and the sword at Washington; and we have no intimation from him with regard to his future policy, excepting it be in the dimly shadowed idea of a National Convention, which, at best, will take years to settle the question at issue, and will leave us nothing in the future. It seems to be his intention to take hold of the rump of Congress and the rump of the republic which is left to govern, and convert them into a military despotism; to make war upon the seceding Southern States with the naval and military arm at the disposal of the new administration: in other words, to inaugurate a sanguinary and unnatural civil war, on the mistaken idea that the Southern people are rebels and traitors. They are no more rebels and traitors than were the patriots of the thirteen colonies in '76, who were dissatisfied with the British government because they believed that its laws infringed upon their personal rights and privileges, and they determined to form a government for themselves. If the Southern States believe that their rights and privileges have been invaded by the government of the united confederacy, and that there is no longer safety for them within its limits, the right of revolution remains to them just as much as it was vested in the thirteen British colonies in the middle of the last century. The seceding States have so decided, and have availed themselves of that right. They have formed a government of their own, adopted a constitution, and elected a President and Vice President. They will open negotiations with foreign Powers, and they will soon have an army of a hundred thousand men to maintain the integrity of their new government. And in this juncture what is it that is proposed to do? To make war upon them—a war of subjugation and conquest? Such are the unmistakeable indications. All our military leaders breathe nothing but war, and our civil and political leaders seem to have taken this infection: even the heads of departments in the quiescent and nerveless administration of Mr. Buchanan have no milder terms to use than "Shoot them down on the spot—shoot them down on the spot!" To carry on such a war it will require loans upon loans, and if capitalists can be found to lend money for such a purpose the national debt may be swelled to a hundred millions in a few months.

Meantime, the commercial convulsion ripens apace; trade is stagnating; mercantile firms are suspending; the operative masses are approaching a starvation point; commerce between the North and South is at an end. In this terrible emergency what do we require to stave off the impending financial disaster and ultimate ruin of all our commercial interests? It is not coercion; it is not subjugation or conquest; it is not the violent "enforcement of the laws" of a confederacy already broken up. No; there is but one mode of averting the most destructive commercial revulsion that ever befell the country, and that is to recognise promptly the new Southern confederacy, to re-establish commercial relations between the North and South, and so reconstruct the government that the original condition of things in regard to interchange of commerce may be restored. If we do not do this, France and England will step in and open negotiations with the government of the Southern United States upon terms so favorable to all the contracting parties that the South will soon find itself in a position to be independent of us altogether, and we may see its profitable trade diverted into a foreign channel. Something should be done to prevent such a result as this before it is too late, and we see no better method than by recognizing the existence of an independent sovereignty in the Southern confederacy.

That such a necessity should have arisen is greatly to be deplored. That eighty years of unexampled prosperity as a united nation should leave no better fruits than separation and sectional hostility is pitiable; but in these results we see only the consequence of a thirty years' attempt to enforce the Puritan dogma that Southern slavery is "the sum of all iniquity."

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING.—The republican majority in the House of Representatives has distinguished itself by voting for a resolution which declares that Congress has no power to interfere with slavery in the States where it now exists. The vote in favor of this resolution was, we are gravely assured, unanimous. This is indeed wonderful. Who in the world ever imagined that Congress had, or could have, any control over the "peculiar institution" in the old States? The House might as well have adopted a resolution condemning piracy or arson. It is by such pitiful expedients as these that the republican leaders hope to gain time, cajole the border States and tire out the seceders. It will be all in vain, however. Great emergencies require great men to meet them, and the dominant party seems to be controlled by very small, pettifogging politicians. If the republican party was true to its duty, we should find it taking a bold stand and announcing a conciliatory, conservative policy, instead of frittering away time in humbug resolutions which do not deceive any person of ordinary common sense for a moment.

ELEVEN AND A HALF MILLIONS TAXATION FOR 1861.—The Board of Aldermen passed the tax levy for this year at their meeting on Monday, with only the small addition of $390,000 to the estimate of the Comptroller, thus making the total expenses of the city and county governments eleven and a half millions. The Legislature have yet to tinker it, and with the various parings and additions the different items are to experience at their hands, it is hard to say how the total amount will come out. We hardly expect, however, that it will fall anything short of Aldermanic estimates.

THE GREAT ROBBERY AT WASHINGTON—FLOYD FLATTENED.—Read the astounding facts, figures and testimony submitted to Congress, in the report which we publish to-day of the House Committee of Investigation, touching the late stupendous frauds upon the public Treasury, in the abstractions, &c., of the Indian Trust bonds from the Interior Department. In the evidence thus submitted, the fact which over shadows all other facts is, that the government robber, who stands at the head of the forty thieves, is John B. Floyd, the late Secretary of War. Floyd stands charged as having issued "acceptances unauthorized by law, and fraudulent and deceptive in their character," to the extent of untold millions. Called to an account by Senator Benjamin, in the progress of this corrupt business, this immaculate Floyd, pretending repentance, promised to sin in this way no more; and yet it appears that within a few months after this promise of reformation he had issued over two millions more of these fraudulent and deceptive acceptances. The committee show him up as about the most incompetent, imbecile, negligent, reckless, unscrupulous, corrupt and shameless public agent that has ever occupied any position of responsibility under the government of the United States.

This is the chivalric Floyd who resigned his seat in the Cabinet because his honor was pledged not to send any reinforcements to Fort Sumter, and because Mr. Buchanan refused to stand by this pledge of a disunion conspirator. Indicted as a robber of the Treasury, let us hope that justice will be done to this immaculate Floyd. The report of the House Committee, so far as he is concerned, is positively astounding, and flattens out Floyd. It appears, however, that, by some sort of hocus-pocus or legerdemain, he humbugged Mr. Buchanan to such an extent that the President, in the midst of these embezzlements, referred an inquiring Senator to Floyd as to a model of official integrity. In other respects this report will be found an instructive document, and especially to petty swindlers and defaulters, and such like small deer, whose operations do not exceed a few hundred thousands. The theme is so suggestive of matter for reflection, touching this crisis of official corruption, demoralization and revolution, that we shall recur to it again. Meanwhile, this House report is sufficiently interesting to challenge a careful examination by our readers of all sections, and classes, and parties.

THE MILITIA BILL IN THE LEGISLATURE.—The attempt to pass an appropriation bill of half a million dollars in the Albany Legislature, for the purpose of arming and equipping the militia of the State, suggests some very curious inquiries as to the real condition of our organized State forces. It appears that the bill, which is a republican measure, is based upon the report of the republican Commissary General, to the effect that the militia is in a miserable condition, and greatly in need of arms, while it happens, strangely enough, that the Commissary General just two years ago reported that body to be in excellent order, with no want of arms to complain of. The questions naturally arise: whence the falling off, and what has become of the arms? The First division, comprising a force of seven thousand men, certainly has not retrograded either in discipline or in numbers, for it has rarely turned out so strong, or acquitted itself so creditably, as on the reception of the Prince of Wales last September. Where, then, is the falling off, unless it be in the rural districts, where the military *esprit* was never much to boast of? It is evident that this bill has been introduced by the republicans to enable them to get up some kind of a military force, and to handle the spoils, in order to fulfil the foolish and precipitate pledge they made to furnish men and money to the government for purposes of coercion.

SOUTHERN BORDER STATE CONVENTIONS.—The States of Arkansas and North Carolina will hold elections during the present month to decide whether or not they shall call conventions to consider the present political crisis with reference to their own self-protection. The Legislatures of those States have enacted laws applicable to this subject, and for which they cannot be accused of precipitancy or the exhibition of a desire to not allow their constituents a full voice in the matter; for they leave the choice to the people, as in Tennessee, to vote "convention or no convention," and at the same time for delegates thereto, should the proposition for a convention receive a majority of the votes cast. The wisdom of these laws indicates a strong desire to remain in and obtain their rights in the Union; but it must not be inferred, as it was erroneously supposed in the late election in Virginia, that the majority of the delegates to the convention in that State are for remaining in the Union under all circumstances. If the Northern States do not give the border States full and sufficient guarantees for the future, the latter will follow the seceded States, and obtain their rights out of the Union.

ASH WEDNESDAY.—The season of Lent, as observed by the Catholics and Episcopalians, commences to-day, and appropriate services will be held, as usual, in the churches. The fashionable world is supposed, during the next forty days, to be clothed in sackcloth and ashes. Parties are generally intermitted, receptions are tabooed and balls prohibited. The Opera and the theatres will profit, however, by this social interregnum. The profane and irreligious majority will still run after the "Ballo in Maschera" and Booth, while the pious minority are telling their beads and doing penance for their sins. If the politicians, who have brought the country to its present pass, would observe Lent rigorously, and leave the settlement of the question to the people, things might be all settled before Easter. That, however, is scarce ly to be expected; while there is a dollar in the federal treasury they will never release their hold on it.

THE TENNESSEE ELECTION.—There is some danger that the republican party may place too much confidence in the results of the late Tennessee election. We are advised from Washington that this election is stiffening the backbone of the party—that it considers the Union secure under "Honest Abe Lincoln," with the retention of Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri under our federal government. But let it not be forgotten that most of these States are pledged to sustain the seceded States against the policy of coercion. The original plan of the Southern confederacy comprehended only the cotton States; the tobacco States were to stand as a barrier of protection to the cotton confederacy; and so they will, if required. Let not this be forgotten by the republicans, if they would retain the border slave States in our Union.

FREE LOVE AND PASSIONAL ATTRACTION IN THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.—It has been generally supposed that Thurlow Weed had the inside track with old Abe; but the speech of the new President at Indianapolis refers in express terms to Greeley's favorite theories—free love and passional attraction. It is quite true that Lincoln uses these terms in a figurative manner, but it must also be recollected that Hon. Massa Greeley himself has latterly deserted his old friends, and declared that he never endorsed their peculiar theories. So, after all, Lincoln and Greeley are in the same boat, driving up Salt River with Garrison, Phillips & Co. Old Abe is precisely in the position of a young bear, with his troubles all before him, and a few weeks experience at Washington will go very far to enlighten him as to the real condition of things—a subject upon which he appears just now profoundly ignorant.

SECESSION BEEF—CHEAP AND PLENTY.—The Columbus (Mississippi) *Southern Republic* publishes the following to show the difference between the prices of beef in the capital of that State and the prices in New York, to wit:—

NEW YORK PRICES.	
Choice steaks	18c. a 20c.
Roasting pieces	12c. a 15c.
COLUMBUS PRICES.	
Choice steaks	10c.
Roasting pieces	8c.

This does not look as though the people of the new Southern confederacy were on the verge of starvation, when in Mississippi a pound of cotton will get a pound of choice beefsteak.

THE JOURNEY OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

Mr. Lincoln at Indianapolis—His Speeches on the Affairs of the Nation—Who Comprise the Presidential Party—Arrival and Speech of Mr. Lincoln at Cincinnati, &c., &c., &c.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 12, 1861.

Last night, previous to Mr. Lincoln's departure from the Bates House, he was again introduced by the Hon. Sol. Meredith. Mr. Lincoln said he had no speech to make. If he made speeches whenever his friends desired, he would not be able to reach the national capital at the appointed time. He once more thanked the assemblage for the reception, and trusted we all might meet again under one flag of one Union. He bade them an affectionate farewell.

Like the first, the second day of the journey of the President elect is favored by the most beautiful weather.

Mr. Lincoln rose shortly after seven o'clock, and was soon after called upon by Governor Morton, who escorted him, according to previous arrangement, to the gubernatorial mansion, to partake of a *déjeuner*. The following members of the Presidential cortege were also invited:—J. K. Dubois, O. H. Browning, N. B. Judd, Col. Sumner and Major Hunter.

The entire party returned to the Bates House at nine A. M., from the balcony of which a brass band had been playing national airs since sunrise.

With daybreak curious groups commenced gathering in front of the hotel, and at the time Mr. Lincoln made his appearance every available space in and about the building was as crowded as last night, and it is likely to remain so until the departure of the centre of attraction.

Mrs. Lincoln and two sons, and Captain George Hazzard, U. S. A., will join the Presidential party this morning. Mrs. Lincoln will arrive at a quarter to eleven o'clock from the West.

Several Illinois gentlemen who accompanied Mr. Lincoln to this place will return home to-day. The party that will go through to Washington will be composed as follows:—Hon. Abraham Lincoln, Mrs. Lincoln and two children, R. T. Lincoln, D. W. S. Wallace, John Nicolay, John M. Hay, Hon. N. B. Judd, Hon. David Davis, D. H. Browning, Col. E. V. Sumner, Major D. Hunter, Col. E. E. Ellsworth, Ward H. Lawson, J. M. Burges, Geo. C. Latham, W. S. Ward, and Capt. Geo. Hazzard.

Mr. Lincoln afterwards received a number of prominent Indiana politicians and the Ohio Committee of Escort.

At a quarter past ten o'clock Mr. Lincoln and suite were escorted by the Governor and a Committee of the Legislature to the depot, and departed amid the shouts of the multitude.

ARRIVAL AT MORRIS, INDIANA.

MORRIS, Ind., Feb. 12—1:10 P. M.

The train bearing the President, family and invited guests arrived without detention. Large and enthusiastic crowds assembled at all the stations. The train stopped at Shelbyville and Greensburg only, where Mr. Lincoln appeared at the rear end of the train and spoke a few words.

Every precaution has been taken by the railroad company to insure the safety of the train. Flagmen are stationed at every road crossing, and every half mile, displaying the American flag as a signal of "all right."

THE RECEPTION AT LAWRENCEBURG.

LAWRENCEBURG, IND. Feb. 12, 1861.

There is an immense crowd here, and flags and banners are suspended over the track. Mr. Lincoln said he hoped all were Union men here, and friendly wished their neighbors across the river. He was frequently interrupted with cheers. The train moved off amid salutes, music and tumultuous cheering.

THE ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION AT CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 12, 1861.

The train arrived at the appointed time at the foot of Fifth street, which was literally blocked with people. The locomotive was once compelled to stop. The crowd was so great it was impossible to get out of the way at the depot, and it was found necessary to bring the military and police force into requisition to clear it away.

The reception was an era in the history of Cincinnati. The weather was mild and beautiful. The streets were crowded with citizens and people from this and the neighboring States. The streets through which the procession passed were crowded at an early hour, and the windows filled with ladies. The Burnet House, where the Presidential party stop, was handsomely decorated, and every arrangement made for the comfort of the distinguished guests. The stars and stripes were flying from all the public and a number of private buildings.

At half-past two the military, which made a fine display, and the Committee of Arrangements were at the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad depot.

On the arrival of the train, Mayor Bishop introduced and welcomed the President elect. At Cincinnati, Mr. Lincoln took a seat in a barouche drawn by six white horses, amid the deafening cheers of a vast concourse of people. The procession, in charge of Miles Greenwood, took up its march, passing through the principal streets, amid the cheers of men and waving of flags and handkerchiefs by the ladies, to the Burnet House, where it arrived at 5.15, which Mr. Lincoln entered amid deafening cheers—Menter's band playing "Hail Columbia" and "Star Spangled Banner."

After a few moments' rest Mr. Lincoln made his appearance on the balcony, accompanied by Mayor Bishop, who made a short introductory address. Mr. Lincoln then spoke. He said:—

ANOTHER SPEECH BY MR. LINCOLN.

I have spoken but once before this in Cincinnati. That was a year previous to the late Presidential election. On that occasion, in a playful manner, but with sincere words, I addressed much of what I said to the Kentuckians. I gave my opinion that we, as republicans, would ultimately beat them as democrats, but that they could postpone that result longer by nominating Senator Douglas for the Presidency than they could in any other way. They did not in any true sense of the word, nominate Mr. Douglas, and the result has come certainly as soon as ever I expected. I also told them how I expected they would be treated after they should have been beaten; and I now wish to call their attention to what I then said upon that subject. I then said:—"When we do as we say, beat you, you perhaps want to know what we will do with you. I will tell you, as far as I am authorized to speak for the opposition, what we mean to do with you. We mean to treat you as near as we possi-

bly can, as Washington, Jefferson and Madison treated you. We mean to leave you alone, and in no way to interfere with your institutions; to abide by all and every compromise of the constitution; and in a word coming back to the original proposition, to treat you so far as degenerate men, if we have degenerated, may, according to the example of those noble fathers, Washington, Jefferson and Madison. We mean to remember that you are as good as we; that there is no difference between us other than the difference of circumstances. We mean to recognize and bear in mind always that you have as good hearts in your bosoms as other people, or as we claim to have, and treat you accordingly.

Fellow citizens of Kentucky! friends!—brethren may I call you in my new position—I see no occasion, and feel no inclination, to retract a word of this. If it shall not be made good, be assured the fault shall not be mine.

The remarks were received with great enthusiasm.

In passing to his room, those that could, rushed at him, throwing their arms around him, patting him on the back, and almost wrenching his arms off. Politicians were thick, among them George N. Sanders and others.

This evening, in the grand hall of the Burnet House, which has been decorated for the occasion, Mr. Lincoln will receive the people generally. He looks well and in good spirits.

The whole arrangements thus far, which have been under the charge of W. S. Wood, have been admirable. Nothing has occurred to mar the pleasure of the journey.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR MR. LINCOLN'S RECEPTION AT ALBANY.

ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1861.

The joint committee to entertain the President elect held a meeting this afternoon in the Executive chamber. Governor Morgan appeared before them, and insisted that he should be his guest whilst here, the State to pay the bills, and that the members and all others should be introduced to him in the Executive chamber, after which he should retire to the Governor's private residence, and be there entertained, with only such company as the Governor should select.

This absurd proposition came very near kicking up a row in the committee. The Governor was also anxious that the committee should meet Mr. Lincoln at Utica, and he would ride in the carriage with him to the Capitol.

After wrangling some time over the plan they adjourned until to-morrow morning.

There is a large amount of buttonholing to-night with the members on the subject. It is understood that Senator Ferry is doing all that he can to have that plan adopted; but others, including Mr. Bergen, declare that they will not play second fiddle to the Governor in any such arrangement, stating that they will resign first.

Mr. Bergen, in connection with several other members of the committee, have prepared the following plan to submit to the committee to-morrow, which it is now thought will be adopted:—The joint committee of the Senate and Assembly to meet the President elect either at Utica or Buffalo, and conduct him to Albany, to be met at the station by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the Assembly, and the Chairman of the joint committee to occupy the carriage with the President elect, the balance of the committee to follow in the next carriage. Upon the arrival at the Capitol he will be introduced by the Lieutenant Governor to the Governor, who will welcome him to the Capitol of the State. He will then be taken to the Senate Chamber by the Lieutenant Governor and committee, and introduced to the members of that body, who will welcome him. He will then be taken by the Speaker and committee to the Assembly Chamber, introduced and welcomed by them. The Governor having kindly offered his chamber, he will be taken there, and introduced to the Mayor and Common Council of the city of Albany, after which he will receive as many of his fellow citizens as choose to call.

At six o'clock he will leave the Executive chamber and proceed to apartments provided by the Legislature, where he will receive such ladies as will be pleased to call.

At half-past seven he will dine with the Legislature, who will invite the State officers, the Mayor and Common Council of Albany, and such distinguished strangers as they may elect.

On the following morning he will be escorted by the committee and Mayor and Common Council of Albany, and such escorts as they may furnish, to the depot.

Should a majority of the committee reject this plan, and allow the Governor to adopt the Prince of Wales plan of entertainment, there will be a bolt, and the whole subject be referred back to the Legislature. Many of them consider Governor Morgan's proposition an insult to the Legislature.

ARRANGEMENTS AT TRENTON.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 12, 1861.

The House has concurred in the Senate's resolutions appointing a committee to make arrangements for the reception of the President elect, and appointing Messrs. Tuttle, Randolph, Wheeler, Schenck and Mulford.

THE RECEPTION OF MR. LINCOLN IN BALTIMORE.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1861.

Colonel George P. Kane, Chief of Police of Baltimore, is here to-day, and says Mr. Lincoln will have an easy and honorable passage through that city. Colonel Kane will proceed to Havre de Grace with a detachment of his force to give the President elect and suite an escort through Baltimore to this city.

IMPORTANT SPEECH OF MR. LINCOLN AT INDIANAPOLIS.

The following speech, delivered by the President elect, at 5:30 P. M., from the balcony of the Bates House, to an assemblage of at least over twenty thousand people, is of the greatest significance, although it deals more in intimations than in definite assertions. The fact that it was carefully prepared in Springfield, and brought here in manuscript, fully shows the meaning the Presidential speaker intended to give it. He said:—

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF INDIANA—I am here to thank you much for this magnificent welcome, and still more for the very generous support given by your State to that political cause which I think is the true and just cause of the whole country and the whole world. Solomon says, "There is a time to keep silence;" and when men wrangle by the mouth with no certainty that they mean the same thing while using the same word, it perhaps were as well if they would keep silence. The words "coercion" and "invasion" are much used in these days, and often with some temper and hot blood. Let us make sure, if we can, that we do not misunderstand the meaning of those who use them. Let us get the exact definitions of these words, not from dictionaries, but from the men themselves, who certainly deprecate the things they would represent by the use of the words. What, then, is "coercion?" What is "invasion?" Would the marching of an army into South Carolina, without the consent of her people, and with hostile intent towards them, be invasion? I certainly think it would be "coercion" also if the South Carolinians were forced to submit. *But if the United States should merely hold and retake its own forts and other property, and collect the duties on foreign importations, or even withhold the mails from places where they were habitually violated, would any or all these things be "invasion" or "coercion?"* Do our professed lovers of the Union, but who spitefully resolve that they will resist coercion and invasion, understand that such things as these on the part of the United States would be coercion or invasion of a State? If so, their idea of means to preserve the object of their great affection would seem to be exceedingly thin and airy. If sick, the little pills of the homoeopathist would be much too large for it to swallow. In their view the Union, as a family relation, would seem to be no regular marriage, but rather a sort of "free love" arrangement, to be maintained on passional attraction. By the way, in what consists the special sacredness of a State? I speak not of the position assigned to a State in the Union by the constitution, for that by the bond we all recognize. That position, however, a State cannot carry out of the Union with it. I speak of that assumed primary right of a State to rule all which is less than itself, and to ruin all which is larger than itself. If a State and a county, in a given case, should be equal in extent of territory and equal in number of inhabitants, in what, as a matter of principle, is the State better than the county? Would an exchange of names be an exchange of rights? Upon principle, on what rightful principle, may a State, being no more than one-fiftieth part of the nation in soil and population, break up the nation and then coerce a proportionably larger sub-division of itself in the most arbitrary way? What mysterious right to play tyrant is conferred on a district of country with its people by merely calling it a State? Fellow citizens, I am not asserting anything. I am merely asking questions for you to consider. And now allow me to bid you farewell.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1861.

Stocks are firm. Pennsylvania State 5's, 89½; Reading Railroad, 21½; Morris Canal, 50½; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38½. Sight exchange on New York par.

MOBILE, Feb. 11, 1861.

Cotton—Sales 7,000 bales at 10½c. for middling. Market firm.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 11, 1861.

Cotton declined ¼c.: sales to-day 1,050 bales.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 12, 1861.

Flour—The market is active at a decline of ⅛c.: Howard street, $5 12½. Wheat is dull: red, $1 25 a $1 30; white, $1 60. Corn is lower at 57c. a 58c. for yellow, and 67c. a 68c. for white. Provisions are steady: lard, 10¼c. Coffee active at 12½c. a 13c. Whiskey, 18c.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 12, 1861.

Flour dull: sales 5,000 bbls. Wheat dull: sales 3,000 bushels red at $1 25 a $1 28; white, $1 35 a $1 40. Corn dull: sales 2,000 bushels at 64c. a 65c. Mess pork, $16 25 a $16 50. Whiskey dull at 17½c.

AFFAIRS AT THE STATE CAPITAL.

Senator Harris' Levee.

ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1861.

Ira Harris, the Senator elect, held his party this evening. There was a full attendance of the republican members and State officers. The Governor and a portion of his staff, as well as a number of friends of the new Senator, were also present. As usual, the conversation turned upon national affairs. Several of the members were busy canvassing in favor of a national convention.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE.

Senate.

ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1861.

The President appointed Senators Ferry, Ketchum and Connolly the Select Committee on the part of the Senate to make arrangements for the reception of the President elect.

Senators P. P. Murphy and Montgomery were added to the committee on the subject of establishing discriminating tolls.

The Senate accepted the invitation to attend the annual meeting of the State Agricultural Society to-morrow.

The Harlem Bridge Amendment bill was reported favorably.

The resolution of the Assembly, appointing Francis Granger Commissioner to Washington in place of Thurlow Weed, was announced.

Mr. FERO moved to suspend the rules and consider the resolution at once.

Mr. TRUMAN objected, and the resolution was laid over.

The bill to authorize the State endorsement of United States bonds came up for a third reading.

Mr. SPINOLA moved to recommit, and advanced the opinion that, as at present drawn, it was in conflict with the constitution.

After some debate the bill passed—ayes 17, noes 7.

The bill to amend the charter of the New York Life Insurance Company was ordered to a third reading.

The Governor's annual Message was then taken up in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. COLVIN addressed the Senate at length, taking as a basis of his remarks the observations of the Governor on Legislative corruption, and exhibiting the alleged transactions of the purchase of the Troy and Schenectady Railroad by Governor Morgan, while in the State Senate; his votes in favor of the Consolidation act, and his immediate sale of the road, which cost him $158,000, for $500,000. The speech was a bitter attack upon the Senatorial course of Governor Morgan.

Assembly.

ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1861.

The Assembly was occupied during the morning session in considering bills on the general orders in Committee of the Whole.

The bill to appropriate the proceeds of the State tax for the support of common schools, and to supply the deficiency in the appropriation of 1860, was ordered to a third reading.

The bill to provide for the punishment of murder, treason and arson was taken up. The pending question was on the motion to substitute solitary confinement for life as the punishment for murder in the first degree in place of the death penalty.

Mr. BINGHAM argued favorably to the substitute, on the ground that there was no right to take human life; that the abolishment of the death penalty did not increase the crime against life, and that the conscientious scruples of a jury under the present law made conviction for murder a herculean task.

Mr. BALL argued for the death penalty.

Progress was reported on the bill.

The remainder of the morning session was passed in the consideration of the Annual Appropriation bill.

The New Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Feb. 12, 1861.

The Princeton and Millstone Railroad bill was introduced to-day.

The Hunterdon, Somerset and Farmers' Railroad bill was reported in the House.

Governor Olden vetoed the Vincentown branch of the Burlington Railroad bill to-day, on the ground of extraordinary and the unusual privileges of interfering with the faith of the State to other companies.

Accident to a Tragedian.

ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1861.

J. Wilkes Booth, a tragedian, met with an accident at the Gayety theatre this evening, by falling on his dagger, and inflicting a muscular wound under his right arm between one and two inches in depth. It is not serious in its character, however.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Feb. 12, 1861.

The House to-day laid on the table a resolve to arm and equip two thousand volunteer troops for active service, and also tabled resolves containing instructions to the Massachusetts Commissioners now in Washington.

Freshet at Albany.

ALBANY, Feb. 12, 1861.

There is every indication of a freshet here; the water on the docks is rising rapidly and the weather warm.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Feb. 12, 1861.

The bark W. H. Jenkins, from Androssan for Boston, went ashore on Bangs Island, Portland harbor. The vessel is a total loss.

NORFOLK, Feb. 12, 1861.

The schooner Grace Caroline, of New Haven, was wrecked at Smith Point on the 7th inst. The crew arrived here.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Feb. 12, 1861.

The pilot boat W. Z. Leitch has just returned to the city bringing up a seaman, who was picked up by a skiff, belonging to the brig James Madison, of Baltimore, from Attakapas, on the 2d of February. The man says the Madison was wrecked on stone breakers, and the captain and crew, except himself, lost.

Sailing of the Bohemian.

PORTLAND, Feb. 12, 1861.

The steamship Bohemian sailed for Liverpool at an early hour this morning.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The new prima donna, Signorina Elena, made her first appearance before a Brooklyn audience in the "Lucrezia" last night. Although her voice betrayed some slight traces of her recent indisposition, her performance of this difficult role was a decided success. Mlle. Elena possesses dramatic intelligence of a very high order, and her acting throughout was natural, impassioned and dignified. Her voice is a fine, full, rich soprano, of extensive range, and is highly sympathetic in quality. In the opening aria, *Com' è bello*, she at once convinced her audience of her powers as a musician, the purity of her method and her capability of overcoming the most formidable executive difficulties. In the three grand scenes of the opera, in which Grisi made her most effective points, she displayed considerable tragic power, and reminded us, in many respects, of that great artist's peculiarities. The beautiful aria in the last act, *M'odi, ah! m'odi*, was admirably delivered, a chromatic passage of two octaves introduced in it being remarkable for its perfection of intonation and artistic finish. Both at the end of the first act and at the close of the opera Mlle. Elena was called before the curtain and warmly applauded and bouquetted. She fully deserved the honors that she earned, for she is a genuine artist, without affectation or trickery, and possesses gifts which will yet carry her to a high point of favor with our public. Of the performance of the other singers—Miss Phillips, Steffani and Susini—it is not necessary for us to speak, having so recently noticed them in the same cast. On the whole the opera was much better sustained than on its representation at the New York Academy on Thursday week.

On Friday the "Sonnambula" will be given in Brooklyn, with Colson, Brignoli and Susini in the principal parts. On Saturday there will be a grand gala matinee at the New York Academy, when Verdi's *chef d'oeuvre*, "Un Ballo in Maschera," will be produced.

GARIBALDI'S STAR.—The origin of General Turr's mission to Caprera is the following, writes the Turin correspondent of a foreign journal:—When the army of volunteers marched on Palermo, the first movement was not fortunate, the Garibaldians having experienced a check at Parco. They fell back on a hill in the forest called Di Briganti. There the question was taken into consideration as to whether they should retire into the interior of the island towards Mont Gibel, or whether a bold dash should be made on Palermo. This deliberation took place during the night, and Garibaldi suddenly put an end to all doubt by pointing to a star in the north, and exclaiming, "I see my star, it has never deceived me. Let us march on Palermo." Success crowned the undertaking. His companions in arms afterwards remembered this circumstance of their expedition, and the survivors conceived the idea of symbolizing the fact by sending him a star in diamonds.

ASSAULT ON A BRITISH CAPTAIN IN SAVANNAH.—We published, a day or two since, a telegraphic statement that an English captain had been tarred and feathered by a mob in Savannah. It appears that the captain had employed a free negro stevedore to load his vessel. He was very anxious to push the work, and for this purpose encouraged the stevedore to unusual efforts by various little acts of kindness which he considered calculated to aid him in the accomplishment of his purpose. Among other things, he invited him to take his dinner on shipboard. The invitation was accepted. This annoyed the mate, who communicated to some of his acquaintances on shore, with embellishments, what the captain had done. It required no great effort to raise the cry of "abolitionist" against the captain, nor to induce a gang of drunken rascals to resolve upon his summary punishment. The plan adopted was carried out. A mob proceeded to the vessel during the night of Friday week last, seized the captain, dragged him from his vessel, and clothed him with a coat of tar and feathers. The next day the captain communicated with the British Consul, who at once offered a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension of those guilty of the outrage. The Mayor of the city has also offered a reward of $500 for the conviction of the perpetrators of the outrage.

Brooklyn City News.

SURPRISE PARTY.—On Friday night last a large number of the members of the congregation of St. Andrew's church proceeded to the house of their pastor, Rev. Robert Adams, in New York avenue, where they were speedily followed by an elegant cold collation accompanied with a plentiful supply of Green Seal Champagne. Mr. Adams and his amiable lady, though taken completely by surprise, gave their guests a hearty welcome, and after spending a short time in social converse, all adjourned to the dining room, where ample justice was done to the good things provided. The object of the party was to show their appreciation of their pastor's services during the short time he has been amongst them, and at the same time to promote a more social feeling amongst the members of the congregation.

COUNTING THE VOTE TO-DAY.

Electoral Vote for President and Vice President—Ceremony of the Counting of the Votes by Congress—Instances in which Public Attention has been Drawn to It—Interest Associated with the Ceremony To-day, &c., &c., &c.

It is not often that both houses of Congress resolve themselves into one convention. But to-day the Senate and the House of Representatives will convene together, according to law, for the purpose of assisting in counting the electoral votes given at the last election for President and Vice President of the United States. This is the last act previous to inauguration. The ceremony is short and simple.

The Senators, preceded by their President, Secretary and Sergeant-at-Arms, enter the hall of the House of Representatives, where they are respectfully received by the members, who rise on their approach, and remain standing until the Senators are seated. The President of the Senate repairs to the Speaker's chair, and the Speaker of the House occupies a seat at his left. The presiding officer appoints two tellers, who immediately take up their position at the Clerk's desk. Then the opening of the certificates begins, and the electoral votes are counted—commencing with Maine, and proceeding in the same manner, each teller officiating alternately until the electoral certificates of all the States are read. Two hours at the farthest, and the work is completed; and then, if everything is found to be in accordance with the prescribed form, the President formally declares that the chosen candidates, having received the greatest number of votes, and that number being a majority of the whole number of Electors, are duly elected President and Vice President for four years, commencing with the ensuing 4th of March. The Senators then retire to their own chamber, the Representatives standing as they depart. The House appoints a committee of two and the Senate a committee of one to wait upon the President and Vice President elect and officially inform them of their election. Thus is ended a ceremony which is usually regarded with very little interest—as a mere matter of form—for the decision of the people is generally known with sufficient certainty soon after the popular election. But there have been occasions in our history when public attention was directed to the ceremony, and as the present unhappy condition of the country will naturally attract the eyes of all to the scene of the counting of the votes to-day, it will be instructive to recall the other instances in which the ceremony attracted the attention of the public.

On the 13th of September, 1788, after a sufficient number of States had ratified the constitution, the Congress of the confederation resolved that the first Wednesday in January of the following year should be the day for appointing the Electors in the several States; the first Wednesday in February the day for the Electors to cast their votes for President, and the first Wednesday in March the day for the new Congress to commence proceedings, in the city of New York, under the new constitution. The appointed day—the 4th of March—came, but no quorum of either branch of Congress appeared. Adjournments took place from day to day until the 1st of April, when the House obtained a quorum, but it was the 6th of the same month before the Senate was permitted to thus legally convene. On that day—the 6th of April, 1789—the electoral votes were opened and counted, when George Washington and John Adams were declared to be the choice of the American people for the first President and Vice President of the United States. Four elections were held under the provisions of the constitution as originally framed, requiring a majority of the electoral votes for President, the person receiving the next highest number of votes to be Vice President; but after the election in 1801 the constitution was amended so as to compel electors to vote for President and Vice President separately. By an act of Congress, passed in March, 1792, the first Wednesday in December was designated as the day for the meeting of the Electoral Colleges in the several States, and the second Wednesday in February succeeding every meeting of electors as the day for the opening and counting of the votes in the presence of Congress. From the time of the passage of this act they have continued to be counted on that day to the present period.

The first occasion that attracted attention to the ceremony was in 1797, on the election of John Adams by a very tight vote over Thomas Jefferson. The vote was so close that up to the last moment much uncertainty existed regarding the final result, and the public doubt was not dissipated until Congress announced its decision. The second was the election of 1801, when Thomas Jefferson and Aaron Burr received an equal vote. Each having 73 electoral votes, there was no decided choice in the Electoral College. On Wednesday, the 11th of February, in that year, the House of Representatives proceeded to ballot for President, and it was not till the following Tuesday, on the thirty-sixth ballot, that Thomas Jefferson, who had received the votes of ten out of sixteen States, was declared to be the President. Aaron Burr, of course, was then placed in the next highest position in the government. It was this election which led to the amending of the constitution so as to require electors to vote on a separate ballot for Vice President. The next occasion was the election of 1825, when neither of the three candidates—Andrew Jackson, John Quincy Adams, and William H. Crawford—received a majority of the electoral votes. Congress declared that no choice had been made, and on Wednesday, February 9, 1825, the House of Representatives elected John Quincy Adams, President on the first ballot. John C. Calhoun had been chosen Vice President by a large popular majority. In 1837, neither of the candidates for Vice President having received a majority of the electoral votes, the Senate elected Richard M. Johnson, by a vote of 33 against 16 for Francis Granger.

When both houses met to count the votes cast for Buchanan and Fremont, in 1856, Mr. Letcher objected to the reading of the vote of Wisconsin, because the electors had not met on the day appointed by the constitution. The fact was, that in consequence of a severe storm, which rendered the roads impassable, the Wisconsin Presidential electors were unable to reach the capital of their State on the 3d of December, as required by law, to vote for President and Vice President; but they assembled on the 4th, and then went through the form. The question raised was, shall the vote of Wisconsin be ruled out? Mr. Mason, who occupied the chair, decided the objection out of order, and, after the count was completed, announced that Mr. Buchanan having received 174 votes, Fremont, 114—including Wisconsin—and Fillmore 8, Mr. Buchanan was duly elected President. Great excitement ensued, appeals were made by members and disregarded by the presiding officer, who said his power was ended, the Senate retired, and both houses debated the question in their respective chambers. The vote of Wisconsin would not have changed the result of that election, but some legislation was considered necessary, as a future occasion might arise on which the vote of a single State might, in a similar case, affect the validity of a whole election. On the following day a joint resolution declaring that the vote of Wisconsin was null, and ought not to have been included in the count of the electoral votes, was discussed, and finally laid on the table, so that there the matter ended.

To-day both branches of Congress will assemble to count the votes cast at the late Presidential election. Every one anticipates the result; but much interest will be connected with that meeting, because it will be the first time that Congress shall have had the opportunity of announcing to the country the election of a republican President and Vice President, and because the mournful fact will then, perhaps more than at any period since the election, be made vividly apparent, that six of the States have seceded from the Union, and the seats that should have been occupied by their Senators and members in the hall of the House of Representatives at the counting of the votes will be vacant. The absence of the representatives of the seceded States, however, will not prevent the announcement by Congress that Lincoln and Hamlin are constitutionally chosen President and Vice President, for while one portion of the constitution provides that "the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted," the fifth section, article first, of the same instrument provides that "a majority of each house shall constitute a quorum to do business," and more than a sufficient number to constitute a quorum are remaining.

THE SECEDED STATES—WHEN ADMITTED.—Only two of the seceded States—South Carolina and Georgia—were original members of the confederacy. The others came in in the following order:—

Louisiana	April 8, 1812
Mississippi	Dec. 10, 1817
Alabama	Dec. 14, 1819
Florida	March 3, 1845
Texas	Dec. 29, 1845

Political Intelligence.

HOW THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IS GOING TO PIECES.—It is needless to deny that the Chicago *Democrat*, edited by Mayor Wentworth, is, or at least was before the election, the leading republican organ in Illinois; but there has been an attempt since made to read it out of the party, because it chooses to place an honest interpretation upon the Chicago platform. That paper probably did more than any other journal or man to bring about the nomination of Mr. Lincoln and to sustain the doctrines of black republicanism. Now hear what it says:—

We have always doubted whether the opposition to the democracy in this country could ever stick together long enough to be productive of any decisive action. If the slavery question is to be abandoned, the Lincoln dynasty will be as short lived as that of Harrison and Tyler, in both of which cases the party died before the President. The party is likely to be disrupted soon enough without the interference of editors. We shall stand by Lincoln just so long as he stands by liberty, and no longer.

THE ANTI-LINCOLN VOTE, NORTH AND SOUTH.—The official returns of the late Presidential election show that a much larger vote was cast against Lincoln in the Northern States than there was in the Southern States. The following is the anti-Lincoln vote in the two sections:—

Northern States	1,553,875
Southern States	1,253,875
Difference	300,000

WISE'S MAJORITY.—The official majority of the Hon. Henry A. Wise for delegate to the State Convention is 76 over the Rev. Mr. Burroughs, a Methodist Episcopal preacher.

RHODE ISLAND CONVENTION.—A Constitutional Union Convention has been called for the 28th of February in Rhode Island, to nominate a State ticket and two representatives to Congress. The Democratic Convention meets on the same day.

City Intelligence.

A YOUNG LADY ACCIDENTALLY POISONED.—Coroner Schirmer held an inquest yesterday, at 104 East Thirteenth street, upon the body of a young lady named Margaret A. Richardson, who died from the effects of a dose of laudanum administered by mistake. Deceased, it appeared, was unwell, and, being restive, arose from her bed on Monday night and asked her mother for some soothing medicine, so that she might get asleep. The mother said she did not know what to give deceased, when the latter said she would look in the medicine chest for something, and then left the room. Nothing more was thought of the occurrence until yesterday morning, when Miss Richardson's absence from the breakfast table created alarm. Upon proceeding to her room the inmates were astonished to find her dead in bed. She had taken an overdose of laudanum, it appears, without knowing what the consequences would be, and unwittingly destroyed herself. The jury rendered a verdict of "Death from an overdose of the preparation of opium."

THE LIGHT GUARD SOIREE.—The grand annual soiree of the New York Light Guard will take place at the Academy of Music, on Thursday next, and will, without doubt, be one of the most superb and attractive affairs of its kind of the season. The soirees of this excellent corps have heretofore been of a very *recherche* description, and no doubt the ensuing one will be none the less so. The interior of the house will be decorated to its utmost capacity and brilliantly lighted. The arrangements for music will be quite a feature. In fact, all is being done by the various committees to insure to all who attend a grand surprise and most enjoyable entertainment.

THE STREET PICKLING NUISANCE TO BE ABATED.—The above heading without doubt conveys unbounded gratification to all persons who are in the habit of perambulating our thoroughfares during snowy weather. Last winter a Corporation ordinance was adopted prohibiting the use of salt for melting snow in the streets, but specially exempting railway companies from its restrictions. It appears, however, that henceforth the prohibition will be absolute, extending to all parties, and that every violation of the ordinance will be punished with a fine of $1,000. City Inspector Delavan has issued the following order to the proprietors of all the stage and railway companies in the city:—

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
No. 19 CHATHAM STREET.

In pursuance of a resolution adopted by his Honor the Mayor and the Commissioners of Health, at a regular meeting thereof, held at the Mayor's office on the 4th day of February, 1861, of which the following is a copy:—

Resolved, That in view of the report presented by Dr. Sayre, the Resident Physician, setting forth the pernicious consequences to the public health of the practice of salting the streets, the Commissioners of Health hereby authorize and direct the City Inspector to immediately prohibit the further continuance of said practice.

You are hereby notified that the practice of salting the streets, heretofore exercised by you, must be discontinued, and you are hereby prohibited from the salting of or using any salt upon the street or streets in the city of New York, from and after the service of this order or notice upon you, according to section 6, title 2, of the ordinance of the Corporation, entitled "Of the City Inspector's Department," passed May 14, 1859, and also by virtue of the act of the Legislature, entitled "An act relative to the public health," passed April 10, 1850. Given under my hand, at the City Inspector's office, in the city of New York, this 12th day of February, 1861. DANIEL E. DELAVAN, City Inspector.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

ASPINWALL—Steamship North Star—L Stanford and wife, Ira P Rankin, Col Butler, J Donohoe, D T Murphy, Mrs Maguire, Mrs E D Wace, Mrs G M Smith, S H Parker, Mrs Newhall, J Wales, W H Stevens, H A Nash, P Kerby, E C Kennedy, J Q A Thurber and wife, G W Bryant, L Story, W Dunn and wife, A B McIlvain, L B Joseph, D W Hale, J Othenheimer, F B Whiting, Capt J M Hume and wife, G M Williams, J L Eastman and wife, J W Hubbard, W E F Krause, J W Wells, A M Simpson, A W Simpson, J R Goodwin, W Diggins, J E Freeman, J H Purdy, S B Clark, T B Wilson, Mrs S Brall, H Casebolt, W L Halsey—and 201 in the second cabin; 100 in the steerage.

SAVANNAH—Steamship Alabama—J J McGowan, G A Egerton, B S Field, Mrs M S Hayden, Miss Anna Lyon, Mrs Wilkington, J Elderton, J McKiona, J Brandes, J O Rown, Miss A Atkinson, Miss Atkinson, S G Havens, D H Davidson, M Leitenthal, O M Collier, M Leitenthal and wife, Miss Baxter, Miss Burr, W S [illegible], H M Hathaway, G H Whittington, Jas Brown, Mr Wilkinson, A Abrahams, wife and child, A J Williams, A Pargell, J Schneider, P Gorman, S Benham, E Murphy, M Flanjeau, D Ehrlich, O J Germond, J S Abrams, D Solomans, A Moses, J E Daveas, E F Fritz, J O Hope, A W Stein, Mrs Summerhays and daughter, F S Johnson, J Williams, W Shirley, W F Parker, Capt Thos Reeves—and 33 in the steerage.

NEW ORLEANS AND HAVANA—Steamship De Soto—Theo Reyna, H Graghs, A M Hernandes and wife, R Canera, Em Vasquez, Thos King, John Lafour, Nat Rusel, M Levy, Chas Gifford, John Potts and wife, George Lochery, John L Henry, Henry Stackpole, Henrietta R Atwood, Thos A Davis, J H Long, Miss Williamson, Andrea Rayna, J Mendeal, D F Castro, T J Middens, Wm Smith, H Hinchman, A J Whaley, W M Cullom, Geo H Tracy, J M Danforth, Mrs W Stout, Louis Gay, W Von Patten, Michael Bailey, Walter St Clair, Mrs E Haight, Mrs Eickoll, John Stohr, J Curran, Manuel Pena, G Eulen, Harry W Powers, Robt Ellingham, N A Frier, R G Postwick, J Bredwick, Robt Douglass, Manuel Endes, Julia Fagnaga, F Forney, Pauline Delebnacht, Louis June, Ann Gedney, D Jackno, A H Bishop, W Holgate, M Collins, Ed Berry, Mary Erntoy, W J Holland, Thos Melrose, James Nelson, James Smith, Robt Williamson, Mrs Wills, Mrs Wilson.

SAVANNAH—Steamship State of Georgia—S P Anderson, E Salisbury, H Albrecht, Mrs R Pomeroy, L Chew—and 6 in the steerage.

NORFOLK, &c.—Steamship Roanoke—H D Beach, P Rand, A Meich and lady, L L Brickhouse, T J Hunt.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—Part 1.—Nos. 429, 30, 509, 511, 513, 516, 517, 519, 521, 523, 529, 533, 537, 539, 541, 543, 545, 547, 549, 551.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 13 to 16, 220, 23, 37, 45, 40, 48 to 56, 58, 59, 60, 61 to 71.

SUPERIOR COURT—Part 1.—Nos. 91, 391, 1179, 1191, 1185, 1191, 1205, 1213, 1217, 1229, 1231, 327, 1017, 1043, 1103, 1233, 1001, 163, 925. Part 2.—Nos. 142, 636, 268, 792, 862, 826, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 930, 932.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part 1.—Nos. 402, 404, 405, 406, 408, 409, 410, 412, 413, 416, 416, 1557, 417, 144, 51. Part 2.—Nos. 1899½, 393, 394, 395, 396, 398, 400, 401, 105, 163, 174, 175, 239, 245, 354.

Drawings of the Delaware State Lotteries.—WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE—EXTRA CLASS 123, Feb. 12, 1861.

38, 62, 73, 31, 6, 13, 61, 42, 71, 43, 22.

DELAWARE—CLASS 124, Feb. 12, 1861.

46, 5, 19, 16, 38, 32, 16, 72, 54, 52, 35, 34, 45, 74.

Circulars containing schemes, with full particulars, sent free of charge by addressing either to
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Wilmington, Delaware,
Or to WOOD, EDDY & CO., St. Louis, Missouri.

Drawings of R. France & Co.'s Delaware Lotteries:—

SUSSEX COUNTY—CLASS 37, Feb. 12, 1861.

34, 8, 35, 39, 18, 43, 16, 32, 60, 9, 10, 33, 74.

CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY—CLASS 17, Feb. 12, 1861.

20, 47, 54, 9, 11, 33, 31, 49, 71, 23, 41, 36, 19.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing
R. FRANCE & CO.,
Wilmington, Delaware.

German and English Almanacs Gratis. BRANDRETH'S PILLS

Purify the blood and nip disease in the bud, and expel it from the body. In the present Coughs, Sore Throats, Colds, Costiveness and Rheumatisms, their use quickly restores health. Even Piles and Fistula are cured by the use of these excellent Pills, which should be used by all whose health is feeble.

They are sure to benefit, and cannot injure.

Sold at 25 cents per box, and coated with concrete cider, 60 pills in a box, for 50 cents.

At No. 294 Canal street,
No. 4 Union square, and
BRUNTON'S, 296 Bowery.

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 cts., Black or Brown. Depot No. 1 Barclay street, and all druggists. Arctic Ointment.

Steinway & Son's Overstrung Grand and square Pianos are now considered the best manufactured; are warranted for five years. Warerooms, 82 and 84 Walker street.

Gas Bills Reduced and the Light Improved by the Sterling Gas Regulator, manufactured and warranted by Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company. Office 505 Broadway, basement.

Brown's New and Elegant French Restaurant and Lunch Room, 13 Broad street, opposite the Bonded Warehouses, are now open.

Millions of Bottles of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP Are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never failing success. Relief is IMMEDIATE and CERTAIN.

Enlargement of the Liver, Terminating in dropsy of the lower limbs, can be positively cured by HOLLOWAY'S Pills. Thousands of persons abandoned as incurable have been cured by a course of these famous remedies.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—Reliable, Harmless and instantaneous; black or brown. Factory, 81 Barclay street. Sold and applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, 16 Bond street.

Newly Invented Wigs and Toupees; also Moldavia Cream, for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR, 16 Bond street.

THE FAMILY HERALD.

Progress of the Revolution—The Southern Confederacy—Important Action of the Congress at Montgomery, Ala.—Important from Washington—The Bonaparte-Patterson Legitimacy Case—Interesting Intelligence from Japan and China—Local News—Markets, &c.

THE FAMILY HERALD, for the present week, will be ready this morning. Among other matters it will contain:—A report of the Proceedings of the Southern Congress, the Formation of an Independent Government by the Cotton States, and the Election of a President and Vice President of the same; The Latest News from the South Carolina and Pensacola Forts; The Condition of Affairs at the National Capital; Report of the Proceedings of Congress; A very interesting article on the Bonaparte-Patterson Legitimacy Case at present in progress in France, giving the details of the Celebration of the Marriage of Jerome Bonaparte to Miss Patterson, of Baltimore, his Arrival with his Wife in Europe, the unjust Policy of Napoleon I., Jerome's Letters to his Wife, and a full History of the entire Affair; Letters from Our Correspondents at Nankin, Hong Kong, Jeddo and Nagasaki, containing curious facts regarding the habits of the Japanese and Chinese—Progress of the Revolutionary Party in China—Immense Privileges granted to the Baptist Missionaries, &c.; Sketch of the Life of the late Dr. John W. Francis; The Latest News; All the Local News of New York and Vicinity of importance; Reports of the Cattle, Provision and Money Markets, and all interesting news matters of the preceding week.

TERMS—$2 a year; four cents a single copy. Subscriptions received at the office, northwest corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, New York. Single copies for sale at the counter and by all news agents. Advertisements inserted at the usual HERALD rates.

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Sewing Machines at reduced prices. Office 505 Broadway.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—The best in the world, wholesale and retail, and the dye privately applied at No. 6 Astor House.

Trusses.—Marsh & Co.'s Radical Cure Truss. No. 2 Vesey street (Astor House), opposite the church.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleansing, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Brooklyn Fact Established Ten Years.—The incomparability of WILLIAMSON'S Photographs and Cameo-types. Fulton street, opposite Clinton.

Married.

CHEVALLIER—VANDENBERG.—At Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, February 12, by Rev. Edgar M. Levy, HORACE B. CHEVALLIER to KATE, youngest daughter of Mathias Vandenberg, Esq.

GAVEY—MCWHINNEY.—On Monday, February 11, by Rev. A. B. Beach, JOSEPH E. GAVEY to ELIZABETH J. MCWHINNEY, daughter of Wilson McWhinney, Esq.

Illinois papers please copy.

HARDEE—STODDARD.—In Savannah, Ga., on Tuesday, February 5, by the Rev. Dr. Axson, JOHN L. HARDEE to HELEN M., eldest daughter of John Stoddard, Esq., all of that city.

HARRIS—DICKINSON.—On Thursday, February 7, by the Rev. Wm. Starrs, V. G., GEO. W. HARRIS, of Brooklyn, L. I., to FRANCES H. DICKINSON, eldest daughter of Capt. Jeremiah J. Dickinson, of New York.

MOWTON—BECK.—In this city, on Tuesday, February 12, by the Rev. Dr. Tyng, CHAS. C. MOWTON, of Baltimore, to AMELIE E., daughter of Jacob Beck, of Philadelphia.

Baltimore and Philadelphia papers please copy.

Died.

ANDARIESE.—At Astoria, L. I., on Monday, February 11, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, HANNAH ANDARIESE, the wife of Nicholas Andariese, aged 60 years, 4 months and 1 day.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the Methodist Episcopal church, Astoria. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Her remains will be taken to Mount Olivet Cemetery for interment.

BORST.—On Sunday, February 10, ELIZABETH MARY, eldest daughter of John B. and Elizabeth Borst, in the 15th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 27 Madison avenue, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, without further invitation.

BRADY.—On Tuesday, February 12, MARGARET BRADY, daughter of Hugh and Margaret Brady, aged 1 year and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 176 East Twenty-fifth street.

BULKLEY.—At Greenfield Hill, Conn., JANE, wife of Uriah Bulkley, and daughter of the Rev. James Sayre, deceased, aged 72 years, 9 months and 20 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Rufus Nichols, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

CARAGAN.—After a long and painful illness, PATRICK CARAGAN, in the 60th year of his age.

Friends and relatives are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 231 East Seventeenth street.

CARR.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, February 12, ANN CARR, a native of Drumcarr, county Louth, Ireland, in the 63d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, No. 4 Goerck street.

CARPENTER.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, February 12, JULIA MAY, eldest daughter of George and Julia Carpenter, aged 11 years, 4 months and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 516 Sixth avenue, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

CONATY.—On Tuesday, February 12, THOMAS CONATY, a native of Ardee, county Louth, Ireland.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 125 Allen street, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock.

CONSON.—On Sunday evening, February 10, CORNELIUS CONSON, aged 58 years, 10 months and 4 days.

The funeral will take place from the Red House, 106th street and Second avenue, Harlem, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

COOK.—On Tuesday morning, February 12, Miss MARY COOK.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, Mr. Edward Cook, No. 92 West Tenth street, on Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock.

CONSON.—On Sunday evening, February 10, Mr. CORNELIUS CONSON, aged 50 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Red House, corner of 106th street and Second avenue, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further notice.

DALY.—On Monday evening, February 11, JULIA, the beloved wife of James Daly, in the 19th year of her age.

Her friends and those of her husband's are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from her late residence, No. 43 Ridge street. The remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

DEMONEY.—On Monday evening, February 11, after a short but severe illness, JULIUS V. DEMONEY, aged 12 years and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Concordia Lodge, No. 43, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 156 Degraw street, South Brooklyn. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

DOUGLASS.—In Jersey City, on Tuesday, February 12, ANN E., beloved wife of W. H. Douglass, and daughter of William Williams, aged 29 years, 2 months and 29 days.

Newark and Jersey City papers please copy.

DURYEE.—At Flushing, Long Island, on Saturday, February 9, of inflammation of the lungs, JACOB M. DURYEE, Esq., in the 69th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Flushing, without further invitation, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock. Steamer Matteno leaves Fulton slip at nine o'clock in the morning. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the train at Flushing depot.

DONOHOE.—On Monday, February 11, MARY DONOHOE, wife of Michael Donohoe, aged 50 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 245 West Twelfth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

EDDY.—On Monday, February 11, of pleuro pneumonia, F. RUFUS EDDY, aged 4 years, only son of Samuel and Emeline A. Eddy.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from No. 22 Clinton place. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FOSNETT.—On Monday, February 11, Mrs. MAHALA FOSNETT, aged 72 years.

Particulars of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

FITZPATRICK.—On Tuesday evening, February 12, of inflammation of the lungs, JOHN JOSEPH, eldest son of John and Margaret Fitzpatrick, aged 3 years and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 608 Second avenue, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, without further invitation.

FOX.—On Tuesday morning, February 12, at half past seven, EMILY CAROLINE, only child of George L. and Caroline M. Fox, aged 13 years, 5 months and 6 days.

The friends of the family and relatives are invited to attend the funeral service at the residence of her parents, 297 Broome street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Cambridge, Massachusetts, for interment.

Boston papers please copy.

GROGAN.—On Tuesday evening, February 12, ELIZA JANE, daughter of James and Eliza Jane Grogan, aged 3 years and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 30 Goerck street, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

HACKETT.—On Monday, February 11, FRANCIS HACKETT, aged 76 years, from the county Tyrone, parish of Donaghmore, Ireland.

The relatives and friends, and those of his son-in-law, John Reynolds, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from his late residence, No. 1,291 Broadway, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

HARRIS.—On Monday, February 11, after a severe illness, HORACE D., youngest son of William and Mary Harris, aged 1 year and 2 months.

His remains will be taken to New Rochelle for interment.

HILLYER.—On Tuesday, February 12, of scarlet fever, CARRIE, youngest daughter of Theodore and Elizabeth Ann Hillyer, aged 1 year, 10 months and 15 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 151 Rivington street, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

HOFFMAN.—On Tuesday, February 12, LOUISA GRAHAM, only daughter of Lindley M., Jr., and Margaret L. Hoffman, in the 3d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth avenue and Tenth street, on Thursday afternoon, at half-past two o'clock.

HOLLAND.—At Washington Heights, on Tuesday morning, February 12, WM. H. HOLLAND, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of John M. Holland, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the Washington Heights Presbyterian church, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Hudson River Railroad train will leave Chambers street at twelve, noon.

JONES.—On Tuesday, February 12, after a short illness, at her residence, No. 12 West Thirty-fifth street, JULIA CALVERT STUART, wife of Dr. E. Lee Jones, and daughter of Dr. R. H. Stuart, of Virginia, aged 23 years.

Her remains will be taken to Virginia for interment.

LLOYD.—On Monday, February 11, KATE ELIZABETH, only child of George W. and Carrie F. Lloyd, aged 5 months and 13 days.

Farewell lovely, tender blossom,
Lent to us here a few short hours;
But now in a more genial sphere,
Thou'lt bloom for e'er in heavenly bowers.

MAHAKEY.—On Monday, February 11, after a short illness, MRS. CAROLINA MAHAKEY, wife of Cord Mahakey, in the 38th year of her age.

The relatives and friends, also the members of United Brothers No. 356, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 94 Elizabeth street, corner of Grand street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

MCDONALD.—On Monday, February 11, of typhoid pneumonia, EDWARD MCDONALD, of the county Wexford, Ireland, in the fifty-fifth year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, as also those of his brother Patrick, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 32 Oak street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

MCGOWN.—On Sunday evening, February 10, BENSON MCGOWN, aged 22 years, 5 months and 10 days.

His friends and relatives, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his father, B. H. McGown, 100th street and Third avenue.

OLIVER.—On Tuesday morning, February 12, MILLY JANE, eldest daughter of John and Mary Oliver, aged 2 years, 11 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 15 City Hall place, on this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past one precisely.

PORTER.—On Sunday, February 10, GRATIA A. PORTER, of Springfield, Vt.

REDICAN.—On Monday, February 11, JOHANNA, wife of Timothy Redican and daughter of John Barry, aged 22 years and 8 months.

Her friends and those of her husband are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock, from James street church. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

RICHARDSON.—Suddenly, on Tuesday, February 12, MARGARET A., daughter of the late John W. Richardson.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, at ten o'clock, from her late residence, 104 East Thirteenth street. Her remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

ST. FELIX.—At Indian Valley, Plumas county, California, on December 23, 1860, GEORGE EDWARD R. ST. FELIX, son of the late J. R. St. Felix, of New York.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

STUART.—On Tuesday morning, February 12, of consumption, SARAH JANE SPRINGER, wife of Benjamin F. Stuart, aged 25 years and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at four o'clock, without further invitation, from the residence of her parents, No. 11 Cannon street. Her remains will be conveyed to Peekskill for interment.

TOMBS.—In Savannah, Ga., on Friday, February 8, JOHN TOMBS, late of Brooklyn.

His friends and members of Independent Royal Arch Lodge, No. 2, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Paul's church, New York, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock.

VARY.—On Sunday, February 10, of inflammation of the lungs, ADA ELIZABETH, only daughter of J. Harrison and Mary Anne Vary, aged 7 months and 6 days.

VAN WYCK.—At College Point, L. I., on Monday, February 11, MARY ANN, widow of the late Samuel Van Wyck, in the 82d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at the Episcopal church in Flushing, on Thursday morning, at ten o'clock. Flushing steamboat leaves Fulton Market slip at nine o'clock A. M.

WALDRON.—On Tuesday, February 12, of consumption, AGNES WALDRON, a native of Boyle, county of Roscommon, Ireland, aged 24 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, No. 121 East Twenty-ninth street, between Second and Third avenues.

YVELIN.—On Sunday, February 10, of disease of the heart, HYACINTH YVELIN, for over thirty years a merchant of this city, in the 68th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half past one o'clock, from the residence of his son, G. G. Yvelin, in Lexington avenue, first house above Forty-fourth street.

OBITUARY.

The death of MOSES B. SEIXAS, the youngest son of Benjamin M. Seixas, Esq., of this city, which occurred on the 31st of January last at Georgetown, South Carolina, while it has overwhelmed his parents and family with grief, has occasioned the sincerest feelings of regret among a large circle of acquaintances, to whom he had endeared himself by his generous and manly nature and his frank and amiable disposition. It is but a few weeks since, that he left his home with all the animation and ardent hopes of a youth of eighteen, to join his brother in the South; and scarcely had he reached the place of his destination when he was seized with the sudden and fatal illness which speedily summoned his devoted parents to the bedside of their darling boy, so soon to be claimed by "Him who gives and who taketh away." In his last hours a fond mother's hand smoothed his pillow, a mother's voice cheered him until his spirit fled to those bright realms of bliss where sorrow and suffering enter not; and the same fond mother, in the performance of a sad and heartrending duty, accompanied his remains to the home from which he is now so greatly missed, that they may sleep beneath the skies and soil of his nativity.

Mourn not the early called, for they are bless'd,
Whom the Almighty in His wisdom takes
From this bad world, where ardent youth's beset
With dire temptation.
The fairest flowers
In their earliest bloom are often nipp'd
By an untimely frost; and so with man,
E'en in the spring time of his life, while hope
In rainbow hues the future paints,
The summons comes which we must all obey.
The flower dearly loved droops, withers, dies,
To bloom again in those eternal gardens
Where all is peace and everlasting joy.
Then mourn him not whom God in love has called!
But, like the patriarch of old, submit,
And say, "No more the son we loved can come
To us, but we shall go to him again,
To dwell in love and happiness forever."

R. P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A CURE FOR CONSUMPTIVES.
The advertiser having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.
To all who desire it he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a
SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION,
ASTHMA,
BRONCHITIS, ETC.
The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing and may prove a blessing.
Parties wishing the prescription will please address
Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings county, N. Y.

A FAIR OF REAL NOVELTIES.—TO JOBBERS ONLY.
The "PAPER" NECK-TIE. Patent applied for.
"RELIEF" TIE, self adjusting; patented January 29, 1861.
SMITH & BROUWER, Manufacturers,
36 WARREN STREET, N. Y.
Editors who copy the above, and send us a marked paper, will receive by mail a patent "Relief" Tie.

AT EVERDELL'S OLD STORE, 302 BROADWAY.—Wedding Cards.—These celebrated engraved cards sold only at this store.

AT GIMBREDE'S, 588 BROADWAY.—ARTISTIC MONOgrams beautifully cut and stamped on note paper.

AT $4 50, DOUBLE SOLE NAPOLEON TAP BOOTS, at JONES', 10 and 12 Ann street; a new style.

AT WM. EVERDELL'S SONS—WEDDING CARDS and Envelopes of the latest styles; 104 Fulton street, New York; established 1815.

BROWN'S NEW AND ELEGANT FRENCH RESTAURANT and Lunch Rooms, 13 Broad street, opposite the Bonded Warehouses, are now open.

CONCENTRATED LEAVEN.
The very best substitute for yeast is Messrs. Edward Chamberlin & Co.'s (Boston, Mass.) Concentrated Leaven. It will be to the advantage of all housekeepers to try it. It contains nothing deleterious, and produces delicious bread.
For sale by all the principal grocers and druggists.
GEORGE H. BATES, Wholesale Agent,
189 Pearl street, New York.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES
Are daily being made of croup, diptheria and coughs by DR. TOBIAS' celebrated Venetian Liniment. Warranted not to fail. Only 25 cents. Sold by the druggists everywhere. Depot 56 Cortlandt street.

EL NOTICIOSO DE NUEVA YORK
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE
IS
prepared to execute all kinds of Printing that may be required in the Spanish language, such as Circulars, Books, Cards, Show and Hand Bills, &c., &c., with promptness and at moderate rates.
Office 24 Ann street, New York.

PILES.—DR. WILLIAMS' PILLS WILL RADICALLY cure this disease. $1 a box, with advice. Sold at 23 John street.

VALENTINES, VALENTINES.
THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT
TO BE FOUND IN NEW YORK
is at P. J. COZANS' Old Established Manufactory,
107 Nassau street, corner of Ann.
1,000 kinds, from one cent to twenty dollars each.

335. EMPIRE SEWING MACHINES. 335
The cheapest because the best in market.
Salesroom No. 335 Broadway, New York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

A MIDDLE AGED PERSON OF EXPERIENCE wishes a situation as nurse, in a first class boarding house; capable of cutting and making all kinds of children's clothes; also willing to instruct them if necessary. Call for three days at 299 2d ave.

A PERSON WISHING TO GO TO CALIFORNIA, would give her services to any family going out in payment for her passage, or is willing to pay part of her passage. Address A., Herald office.

A FIRST RATE DRESSMAKER WANTS WORK BY the day, week or month; no objection to the country. Call at 87 Bleecker st., in the store.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as wet nurse, in a private family; has good city reference. Can be seen at 224 West 25th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS cook and fine washer or as chambermaid. Call at 312 West 36th st.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, TO do general housework or chamberwork and waiting, in a private family; good city reference. Can be seen for two days at 109 West 17th st., first flight of stairs, back room.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY A TIDY YOUNG WOMAN, to do chamberwork and waiting or to assist in washing and ironing. Can be seen at 34 Pacific st., Brooklyn.

A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A SITUATION TO do general housework, or to cook, wash and iron. The best of city reference can be given. Call at 297 6th ave.

A NICE SCOTCH GIRL WANTS A SITUATION AS cook, or general worker; also, an American first rate cook; Protestant cook and laundress, English excellent nurse and seamstress; English chambermaid and waitress; Irish cook, &c., 7 years and nurse and chambermaid 3 years last situations; also, over 50 other excellent servants at 291 4th ave.

A SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED cook, who understands her business in all its branches; understands American and English cooking; no objection to a private boarding house. Good city reference given. Apply at 113 West 16th st., near 6th ave., for two days.

A RESPECTABLE, INTELLIGENT WOMAN, WHO fully understands working with, and is competent to take charge of a number of sewing machines, may make an advantageous arrangement by addressing Sewing Machine box 187 Herald office, stating where an interview may be had.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER WISHES AN EN- [illegible]

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL Steamships.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief cabin passage........$130
Second cabin passage........75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief cabin passage........$110
Second cabin passage........60

The ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AUSTRALASIAN, Capt. R. W. Hockley. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. SCOTIA (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at masthead, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ARABIA, Stone, leaves N. York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, " Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.
AFRICA, Shannon " N. York, Wednesday, Feb. 27.
AMERICA, Lille, " Boston, Wednesday, March 6.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley " N. York, Wednesday, March 13.
NIAGARA, Moodie, " Boston, Wednesday, March 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown (Ireland). The Liverpool, New York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend despatching their full powered Clyde built iron steamships, as follows:—
VIGO........Saturday, February 16.
CITY OF BALTIMORE........" " 23.
KANGAROO........" March 2.
and every Saturday, at noon, from pier 44, North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First cabin........$75 | Steerage........$30
First cabin to London........80 | Steerage to London........33
Steerage return tickets, good for six months........60

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New York:—From Liverpool or Queenstown—First cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40; from Queenstown, $30.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water tight iron sections, and have patent fire annihilators on board.
For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, 22 Water street; in Glasgow to WILLIAM INMAN, 5 St. Enoch square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, 61 King William street; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, 5 Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, 109 Walnut street, or at the company's offices.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The North Atlantic Steamship Company will despatch their splendid steamships ADRIATIC, Capt. J. J. Comstock, and BALTIC, Capt. A. G. Gray,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
For the above ports as follows:—
ADRIATIC, on Saturday, April 6.
BALTIC, on Saturday, April 20.
ADRIATIC, on Saturday, May 18.
BALTIC, on Saturday, June 1.
From the pier foot of Canal street.
Returning, leave Havre:—
ADRIATIC, on Tuesday, April 23.
BALTIC, on Tuesday, May 7.
ADRIATIC, on Tuesday, June 4.
BALTIC, on Tuesday, June 18.
And Southampton the day following.
For freight or passage apply at the office of the Company, Room No. 4, 88 Wall street.
I. P. STEPHENS, Secretary.

STEAMER OF APRIL 6, FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND Havre.
United States mail steamship ILLINOIS, Captain P. E. Terry, will sail from pier No. 3 North river, New York, at noon, Saturday, April 6, with mails, passengers and specie for England and France.

TO SOUTHAMPTON.		TO HAVRE.	
First cabin	$75	First cabin	$80
Third cabin	30	Third cabin	35

This steamship has been supplied with powerful new boilers and has been refitted in the most thorough manner. Wrought iron bulkheads, absolutely water tight and fire proof, enclose her engines and boilers, and for safety, comfort and speed, she ranks in the first class of ocean steamers.
Her next trip from New York will be on May 18.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, LONDONDERRY and Dublin, for $30. The A 1 powerful Clyde built steamship UNITED KINGDOM, Captain Craig, will sail from pier 37 North river, foot of Beach street, on Tuesday, February 19, at 12 noon. This steamship is fitted in the most approved style to insure the comfort and safety of passengers. Rates of passage:—Cabin, $60; intermediate, $35; steerage, $30, including an abundant supply of cooked provisions. Apply to FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., 87 Broad street, corner of South William.
The succeeding steamship, JOHN BELL, will sail Tuesday, 26th March.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW YORK, H. J. Von Santen, commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from pier 30 North river, foot of Chambers street, on
Saturday, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:—
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
82 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP ARABIA, FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ARABIA, Stone, Commander, will sail from the Company's Dock, at Jersey City, with the mails and passengers for Europe, on Wednesday, the 13th instant. Passengers are requested to be on board by half past nine o'clock A. M. The AFRICA will sail on the 27th instant.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR LIVERPOOL—FIRST SHIP, BLACK BALL LINE. The NEPTUNE sails to-morrow. Fast sailing ship; beat the Dreadnought ten days; good accommodations; low rates. FIDELIA sails February 16. Apply on board, pier 23 East river, or to JACOB WILSON, 105 South street.

FOR LIVERPOOL—THE SUPERIOR CLIPPER SHIP CALHOUN, Captain Trueman, sails to-morrow; a few more second and third class passengers can be accommodated at lowest rates. For passage apply on board, or to E. COLLINS & CO., at the office on pier 5 North river.

FIRST SHIPS FOR LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.—SHIP SIR ROBERT PEEL, for Liverpool, sails this day; second cabin fare and found, $15. Ship LIVERPOOL, for London, sails February 16. For passage to or from the above ports apply to THOS. G. BOOHE, 83 South street.

PASSAGE FROM OR TO LIVERPOOL BY THE OLD Black Star Line.—Drafts on the Royal Bank of Ireland, &c. The ship JOHN BRIGHT sails 19th February. For passage apply on board, pier 27 East river, or to WILLIAMS & GUION, 40 Fulton street.

AUSTRALIA.—KANGAROO LINE FOR MELBOURNE. The clipper ship HUSSAR, 1,200 tons, captain Howland, will be the first ship to sail. Apply or address
MAILLER, LORD & QUEREAU, 108 Wall street.

FOR CALIFORNIA—VIA PANAMA.
A first class steamer will leave New York on the 1st, 11th, and 21st of each month, except when these dates fall on Sunday, when the day of departure will be the Monday following.
For freight or passage apply at the only office, No. 177 West street, corner of Warren. D. B. ALLEN, Agent.

JAMAICA AND NEW YORK SCREW STEAM PACKET Line, carrying the mail. To sail for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. Edward Goodwin, will sail for the above port on Wednesday, Feb. 20. Passage—First cabin, $60; second cabin, $50; third class, $35. For freight or passage apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, 67 Broad street.

ST. JOHNS, NEW BRUNSWICK.—THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to give through bills of lading for freights between St. Johns and New York, at 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Goods forwarded with the greatest dispatch by a continuous line of steamers, via Portland.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street.

HAVANA AND NEW ORLEANS
EVERY TEN DAYS.
To sail on Thursday, February 21, at 12 o'clock,
the steamship
DE SOTO,
J. JOHNSTON, Commander,
is now receiving freight and will sail as above from pier foot of Murray street.
Horses taken on all steamers.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., 65 Murray street.
The steamship Bienville sails 1st March.

FOR HAVANA.
United States Mail Steamship
QUAKER CITY,
R. W. Shufeldt, Commander,
Will leave for the above port on Monday, February 25, at 12 o'clock, from pier 45 North river. For freight or passage apply to HARGOUS & CO., 33 South street.
Her next trip will be March 15.

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.
The steamships of the American Atlantic Steamship Company will leave pier 12 North river on the following days, at 3 P. M.:—
MOUNT VERNON, Capt. Layfield, Saturday, Feb. 9.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Post, Tuesday, Feb. 12.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. Berry, Thursday, Feb. 14.
R. R. CUYLER, Capt. Crocker, Saturday, Feb. 16.
The steamers of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the ocean.
Tickets to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $35; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $37 75; Knoxville, $30 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $31; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street and 335 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first class steamship FLORIDA, Captain Isaac Crowell, will leave on Wednesday, February 13, at 3 P. M., from pier 36 North river. Through tickets can be had for the following places:—New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $35; Eufala, Ala., $31; Columbus, $31; Albany, $33; Atlanta, $31; Chattanooga, $35; Nashville, $37 75; Knoxville, $23 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon $23; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply at No. 13 Broadway. The steamer ALABAMA, Captain George R. Schenck, will succeed on Saturday, February 16, at 3 P. M.
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL & SON, New York, | Agents.
JOHN R. WILDER & GALLIE, Savannah, |

FOR SAVANNAH AND THE SOUTH.
The steamships of the American Atlantic Steamship Company will leave pier 12 North river on the following days, at 3 P. M.:—
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Post, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
MONTICELLO, Capt. Gager, Friday, Feb. 15.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. Berry, Saturday, Feb. 16.
R. R. CUYLER, Capt. Crocker, Tuesday, Feb. 19.
The steamers of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the ocean.
Tickets to New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $35; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $37 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $31; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Augusta, $17 50; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., 86 West street and 335 Broadway.

NORTH CAROLINA—WEEKLY.
The new and first class steamship PARKERSBURG, Capt. J. E. Stannard, will leave pier 13 North river, for Wilmington, N. C., on Saturday, Feb. 16, at 3 P. M., connecting with Wilmington and Weldon and Wilmington and Manchester railroads.
Goods forwarded to all parts of North and South Carolina free of commission.
Freight [illegible] cents per foot and proportionate rates.
Insurance one half per cent.
Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
86 West street and 335 Broadway.
The NORTH CAROLINA will succeed, and leave on Saturday, Feb. 23.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—FOR NORfolk, Portsmouth, City Point and Richmond, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburg and Southside Railroad, for Lynchburg, Bristol, Memphis and intermediate places.
Freights received every day, and through receipts furnished, at pier 13 North river.
Steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain Skinner, leaves every Tuesday, at 3 P. M.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Captain Parrish, every Saturday, at 3 P. M.
Freight to Norfolk, 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents, and Richmond, 9 cents.
Passage to Norfolk, stateroom and meals included, $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 2 and 12, half price. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN,
No. 115 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
On SATURDAY, March 2, the United States Mail Steamer
FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will sail from pier No. 37 North river, foot of Beach street,
On SATURDAY, March 2, at noon.
This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, enclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX, | Agents, 7 Broadway.
GEO. MACKENZIE, |
The steamer ARAGO, will sail March 30.

STEAM.—NEW YORK, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
The Vanderbilt European line United States mail steamships will sail between New York, Southampton and Havre.

	From New York for Southampton and Havre.	Returning from Havre and Southampton.
ILLINOIS, Terry	Saturday, April 6	Wedn'day, April 24
VANDERBILT, Lefevre	" May 4	" May 22
ILLINOIS, Terry	" May 18	" June 5
VANDERBILT, Lefevre	" June 15	" July 3

These ships have watertight compartments.
Certificates of passage issued from Europe to America.
Specie delivered in London or Paris.
D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green, New York.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF
LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz:—
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA.
Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X line of London packets, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &C.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for a circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, enclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., 86 South street, New York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Ocean Steamship Company's first class, full powered Clyde built steamer ANGLO SAXON, Capt. Balantine, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next Saturday, February 16. Rates of passage from New York, first class, according to accommodation $66 and $80; steerage, found with cooked provisions, $33. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns of Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at 23 Broadway, New York.
HABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

$30 TO ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND, weekly, by steamship; $18 by sailing ships, and found with provisions. Sails punctually per agreement. Apply to P. McDONALD, agent, 23 Albany street, two doors from West street.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AGENCY.—$1,000 TO $2,000—WANTED, A GENTLEman having the above amount in cash, to take the agency of an old established oil business in this city. Best of references given and required. Address Oil Merchant, 191 Broadway, corner of Dey street.

COINS, MEDALS, COINS.—CURTIS IS NOW SELLING off his entire stock of valuable Gold, Silver and Copper Coins and Medals, at $1 each, as per circular. 83 Bleecker street, New York.

DUTCH HERRING—GENUINE NEW DUTCH FULL Herring, now landing ex Cairo, for sale by DE MARKAS BROS., 61 Stone st., N. Y. Feb. 13, 1861.

GREEN CORN,
HERMETICALLY SEALED AND FRESH.
We respectfully invite the attention of grocers and shippers to our stock of Preserved Green Corn, which is pronounced by thousands who have used it to be superior to any that has ever been introduced into market. It is as fresh as when taken from the field, and warranted to retain all its original sweetness and flavor for years in any climate. The above article is now offered to shippers and grocers at the lowest market price, by THOMPSON & TOTTEN, 180 Reade street.

KINDLING WOOD AT 20 CENTS, WHEN TEN OR more boxes are ordered, and 22 cents for any less number; oak and pine, by the load, at $2 50, which, if desired, will be sawed at small cost at yard foot East Twenty-third street. Address C. Collins.

LONDON AGENCY.—THE UNDERSIGNED BEING THE proprietor of centrally located premises, and having an extensive and influential connection amongst merchants and shippers generally, is now prepared to transact business of any nature for parties residing abroad, particularly those in the United States, South or Central America, and the West Indies, in all of which countries he is well known. He is also open to negotiate any financial transactions, the promoting of public companies, contracts with or debts of foreign governments, &c. The highest reference given. All communications to be prepaid. JOSHUA FINNER.
South American Chambers, Cecil street, Strand, London, W. C.
New York reference Messrs. McLean & Lintz, 165 Maiden lane.

MARBLE MANTELS—GREAT BARGAINS IN MANtels.—A large stock on hand, and a great reduction in prices for any kind ordered this month. Call soon at A. KLABER'S marble yard, 113 East Eighteenth street, west of Third avenue. Mantels put up in any place in the country.

NEWS AGENTS ON ALL THE CARS IN THE UNITED States will, by sending their address and two stamps to E. Irina, Fifth street and Columbia avenue, Philadelphia, receive a sample of an article that can be sold to every passenger, at a clear profit of 100 per cent.

NOTICE.—DON'T BUY THE FRAMES OF YOUR likenesses at the photographer's place, when you can get them cheaper at the manufactory, No. 2 Greene street, corner of Canal. Portraits are fixed in the frame.

TEAS, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
THE CHEAPEST STORE IN THE WORLD.
25 PER CENT SAVED.
The greatest bargains ever offered. $100,000 worth of Groceries, Wines, Teas, Flour and Provisions are now being sold at auction prices. These are facts to which thousands can testify. Give me a call, and you also will be satisfied that this is the place to buy Teas. Flour, $5, $6 and $6 50. Groceries and Provisions. Consult your own interests, and buy your goods from THOMAS R. AGNEW,
260 Greenwich street and 80 Murray street, New York.
Goods delivered free in the city.

WEST'S HARNESS COMPOSITION WILL SOFTEN, preserve and give a brilliant black polish to harness, carriage tops, &c., put up in 2s. and 4s. boxes. Manufactured by G. West & Co., and for sale by JOHN H. TOWT & SON, 66 Beekman street.

WANTED—IN GOOD ORDER, A SECOND HAND Rodgers' Tobacco Cutter; also, a Rodger's Tobacco Press. Address, with lowest cash price, box 2,319 Philadelphia Post office.

WANTED—A BARGE SUITABLE FOR THE NORTH river lumber trade, in exchange for Western city property. Apply at the lumber yard, corner of First avenue and Thirty-second street.

RESTAURANTS.

"ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS"—RAREY OUTDONE. The melodious strains discoursed by the celebrated concertinaist (BAILEY) at IRELAND'S every Tuesday and Friday night, tames ELEPHANTS, makes CASTLES quake and pleases overflowing houses; in fact connoisseurs pronounce it sweeter than HONEY. Old Star, Lispenard street.

A NOTICE TO THOSE INCREDULOUS PERSONS who cannot believe that genuine Philadelphia Ale can be sold for three cents per glass. Call on SPENCER, No. 2 Cortlandt street, corner of Broadway, and incredulous will be the word no longer.

TABLE D'HOTE—AT SIX O'CLOCK, SUNDAYS AT five. If you wish to get a good Dinner for 75 cents, including a pint of claret, call at 764 Broadway. Private parlors for parties.

ASTROLOGY.

A BONA FIDE ASTROLOGIST, THAT EVERY ONE can depend on, is Madame WILSON, who tells the object of your visit as soon as you enter her room. Madame Wilson is the greatest astrologist that ever was known. She will invoke the powers of her wonderful science, and tell all the events of your whole life. Her predictions are so true that they surprise every one that consults her. Some ladies may get a little timid, though they need not fear, for she practices nothing but what is reasonable to philosophers. All should consult this most wonderful and mysterious lady. Her advice has never been known to fail, and twenty thousand dollars reward to any one who can equal her in the above science. Madame Wilson is in possession of the celebrated magic charms, which are ever certain in their effect. Truly may she be called a wonderful woman. 150 Allen street, between Houston and Stanton, over the bakery. Fee for ladies and gentlemen, 50 cents.

ASTONISHING.—MADAME MORROW, SEVENTH daughter, born with caul and gift of foresight, tells how soon and often you will marry, and many events, even your very thoughts. Fee 25 cents. 184 Ludlow street, below Houston. Gentlemen not admitted.

MADAME SHAFFER HAS REMOVED FROM SEVENTH street to 251 Second street, between avenue C and Union market, third floor. She still continues to tell about love, marriage, absent friends, business and journeys. Ladies 25 cents. Gentlemen not admitted.

MADAME WRAY, 280 SEVENTH AVENUE, NEAR Twenty-seventh street, surprises all who visit her. The sick, troubled and unlucky should test her powers. She tells your very thoughts, lucky numbers, losses. Ladies, 25 cents; gents, 50 cents.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEBRAted Mme. PREWSTER, who has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction? She feels confident she has no equal. Tells the name of future wife or husband, and that of her visitor. If you wish truth give her a call, at 161 Third avenue, above Twenty-first street. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

THE GREATEST WONDER IN THE WORLD IS THE young and accomplished Madame BYRON, from Paris, who can be consulted with the strictest confidence on all affairs of life, embracing love, courtship, marriage, sickness, intemperance, situations, lawsuits, business, travelling, absent friends, lost or stolen property, &c. She has also a secret to make you beloved by your heart's ideal, and brings together those long separated. Residence 207 Third avenue, above Twenty-seventh street, second floor. Ladies, 25 cents; gentlemen 50 cents.

43 CHRISTOPHER STREET.—MRS. H. ROEDER IS the only true Spiritualist, Clairvoyant, Astrologist, Palmist and world renowned seer and gifted lady in this city. Revealer of all affairs through life, past, present and future events; gives true and correct information on health, wealth, love affairs, journeys, law suits, difficulty in business, absent friends, sickness, &c. Thousands of visitors can witness the truth of her correct revelations during the past sixteen years. Remember her residence, 43 Christopher street.

43 CHRISTOPHER STREET.—MR. J. A. ROEDER, the great prophet and healing medium to heal and cure sickness, gives true and wonderful revelations and advice on all affairs through life, on business, sickness, absent friends, law suits, journeys; cures and heals all kinds of sickness by the divine power. The sick poor advised and healed gratis. Remember, 43 Christopher street, near Fourth street.

437 GRAND STREET, THIRD FLOOR.—MADAME WIDGER, clairvoyant and gifted Spanish lady, unveils the mysteries of futurity, love, marriage, absent friends, sickness, prescribes medicine for all diseases, tells lucky numbers, property lost or stolen, &c.

$25,000 REWARD—FOR ANY ONE WHO CAN excel Mrs. MERK, the well known celebrated phrenologist, astrologist and medical adviser, who is acknowledged to be the only lady in the world who truthfully gives information concerning any case of human life. Mrs. MERK, 65 Attorney street, removed to 190 Monroe street, near Montgomery.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A GENTLEMAN, AGED 22 YEARS, good looking, desires to make the acquaintance of a lady under 22 years of age, of good standing in society, with a view to matrimony. Address, stating where an interview can be obtained, N. C., box 100 Herald office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
TO NIGHT (WEDNESDAY),
The entertainments will commence with the petite comedy of
THE CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.
Viscount de Ligny........Mr. Lester Wallack
Baron Vanderpotter........Mr. Moore
Adolph de Courtray........Mr. Floyd
Officer of the Watch........Mr. Parkes
Kristina........Mrs. Sloan
Katryn........Miss Mary Gannon
To conclude with Cherry's admirable comedy of
THE SOLDIER'S DAUGHTER.
Governor Heartall........Mr. Blake
Frank Heartall........Mr. Lester Wallack
Mr. Malfort........Mr. Reynolds
Timothy Quaint........Mr. Young
Captain Woodley........Mr. Floyd
Ferret........Mr. Moore
Widow Cheerly........Mrs. Hoey
Mrs. Malfort........Mrs. Sloan
Julia........Miss Reeves
Susan........Miss Tree
TO-MORROW NIGHT. TO-MORROW NIGHT.
THURSDAY. THURSDAY. THURSDAY.
Will be produced
A NEW COMIC DRAMA,
IN FIVE ACTS,
Written expressly for this theatre, replete with
NOVEL EFFECTS,
STARTLING SITUATIONS,
AND
SPLENDID NEW SCENERY.
To be entitled
CENTRAL PARK;
OR
THE HOUSE WITH TWO DOORS.
The cast has been distributed as follows:—
Mr. Kerr Flamberry........Mr. Blake
Wyndham Otis........Mr. Lester Wallack
Harry Dunsford........Mr. Reynolds
Mr. Myrtle........Mr. Norton
Robert Crutch........(from England)........Mr. Young
Bayley........Mr. Parkes
Fkreecks........Mr. Peraloe
Genteel Rowdy........Mr. Coburn
William........Mr. Oliver
Grabbles, M. P........Mr. Cooke
Mrs. Kerr Flamberry........Miss Mary Gannon
Flora Myrtle { being her first character since her highly successful debut } Miss Henriques
Mittens........Mrs. Reeves
Bridget Tooligan........Miss Tree
Doors open at 7; commence at half-past 7.

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &C.

A HANDSOME CHESTNUT MARE FOR SALE—EXcellent traveller, either in single or double harness or under the saddle; is about 15½ hands high.
J. P. WILLIAMS, 412 Eighth avenue.

A COMPLETE TURN OUT FOR SALE.—A PAIR OF Horses, 15½ hands high, eight and nine years old, sound, kind and gentle, can trot a mile in about three minutes; together with a Dusenbury & Van Duser Wagon, nearly new, and a double set of Harness, made by Dunscomb. Also a Portland Sleigh, Pole and Shafts, Blankets, Robes, &c. Price $1,250. Address Charles, box 1,257 Post office.

CARRIAGE FOR SALE CHEAP—A PRIVATE COACH very light built, only one month in use by a private family. The owner is going to Europe. To be sold for whatever it will fetch. Apply at Bradley's stable, 53 West Sixteenth street.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—AN ASSORTMENT OF Business and Express Wagons, well got up and of good proportion; also, several second hand Gigs, top and no top Wagons, for sale cheap. Apply at 290 Seventh avenue.
WM. RAFFERTY.

FOR SALE—A PAIR OF STYLISH CARRIAGE Horses, 16½ hands high, blood bays, long tails, 6 years old, sound and kind. Will be sold low. Apply to M. S. EDWARDS, 33 Liberty street, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—A YOUNG TROTTING STALLION, BY the celebrated horse Royal George; he is 16 hands and 1 inch high, he is five years old, and can trot very fast. For particulars, inquire of Headding and Armstrong, corner of 129th street and Third avenue, Harlem, or of George Roach, Hamilton, Canada West, where he can be seen.

FOR SALE—AT PANIC PRICES, ONE NEW HALF spring Trotting Wagon, very cheap. Apply at 206 and 208 West Twenty-seventh street, in the livery stables of the proprietor.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FAMILY HORSE, ABOUT 16 hands high, bay color, between 7 and 8 years old, sound and kind. Apply at 136 West Fourteenth street, before 12 M. or after 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A BAY HORSE, 15½ HANDS HIGH, seven years old, sound and kind in all harness; is also a good saddle horse. He will be sold cheap, as the owner has no use for him. Can be seen until sold at George Murray's stables, 33 East Thirteenth street.

WANTED—A LIGHT SECOND HAND ONE HORSE Hearse. Apply immediately to E. H. KETCHAM, 33 Front street, New York, or address box 1,013 Post office.
E. S. KETCHAM.

HOTELS.

WHITNEY HOUSE—NEW AND ELEGANT MARBLE building, Broadway, corner of Twelfth street. Conducted on the European plan. New furniture throughout. Suits and single Rooms at moderate prices.
H. M. BENNETT, Proprietor.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARD 12 TABLES AND 8 ALLEYS—ESTABLISHment for sale, and premises to let on easy terms; two rooms 50 by 100. Apply at 627 Broadway, near Bleecker street, up stairs.

BILLIARDS.—FOR SALE A SPLENDID STOCK OF new and second hand Tables cheap for cash. Tables to let. Orders by mail attended to.
W. H. GRIFFITH, 146 Fulton street.

BILLIARD TABLES FOR SALE—W. J. SHARP'S Tables, with his newly invented Cushion, patented November 15, 1859, well known to be superior to any now in use. Apply at the manufactory, 146 Fulton street. Also a few second hand Tables.

KING PIN HALL, NO. 654 BROADWAY, BETWEEN Bleecker and Bond streets. Bowling and Billiards; four of the best Ten Pin Alleys in the city. Only fifteen cents per game.

PHELAN'S BILLIARD TABLES AND COMBINATION Cushions.—New improvements, patented September 25, 1860. Prices reduced ten per cent for cash.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
63 to 69 Crosby street.

SELLING SECOND HAND BILLIARD TABLES, TO close a concern, at quarter first cost. Public rooms, for drawing custom, require new ones. These are equal to any for true playing and exercise privately. Apply to A. BASSFORD, 149 Fulton street and No. 8 Ann street.

WINANT'S PATENT CHAMPION BILLIARD TABLES. The Excelsior Spring Cushion, patented August 10, 1858. Lively, correct and durable beyond any and all others now in use. Office and factory, 71 Gold street, N. Y.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD—FOR ALBANY AND Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave—

FROM CHAMBERS STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5:25 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M. and 3:50, 6:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping cars), 9:45 P. M.	10:15 P. M. (Sundays included.)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.
Peekskill train, 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:35 and 4:30 P. M.	4 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New York Central Railroad for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad, for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburg, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburg and Montreal. Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, December 24, 1860—Trains will leave New York as follows:—For Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., express train from Tryon row, near City Hall. For Albany, 7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., do. 26th st. depot. Do. 10 A. M., express mail train, from Tryon row. Do., 10:25 A. M., do. do., 26th st. depot. Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville, 26th st. depot. White Plains, 6:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th st. depot. White Plains, 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations, from White street depot. Williamsbridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th st. depot. Williamsbridge, 11:15 P. M. (Wednesday and Saturday only), stopping at all stations, from 26th st. depot. Returning, will leave Albany, 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany, 7:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., express train; Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., express mail train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont. White Plains, 6:10, 7:25 and 10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williamsbridge, 8:20 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williamsbridge, 10 P. M. (Wednesday and Saturday only), stopping at all stations. Tickets sold and baggage checked for way stations at 26th street station only.
JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

MEDICAL.

A WORD TO THE SUFFERING.—TRY DR. WARD, 453 Broadway. His great remedies cure permanently with despatch.

CORA A. SEAMAN, INDIAN DOCTRESS AND INDEpendent Business Clairvoyant, has removed from 161 Goerck street to 239 Division, where she can be consulted upon all subjects as usual.

CONSULT DR. WARD, 453 BROADWAY.—THE EARly application to a competent physician saves much future misery.

DR. WARD, 453 BROADWAY, DAILY CONSULTED confidentially with complete and gratifying success. Open till 10 P. M.

DR. HUNTER HAS FOR THIRTY YEARS CONFINED his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, Dr. Hunter's Red Drop, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division street. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effect of early abuse.

DR. RALPH'S OFFICES, 139 CROSBY STREET.—Hours from 10½ till 2, and from 6 till 9. Sundays excepted.

DR. CORBETT HAS REMOVED FROM 19 DUANE street to his present very convenient suit of offices, at 20 Centre street, near Chambers, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on certain diseases; thirty years in one specialty enables him to make permanent cures. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New York University Medical College. See his diploma in his office. Private entrance, No. 6 City Hall place.

DR. COOPER, 14 DUANE STREET, MAY BE CONsulted on all diseases of a certain nature. Twenty-eight years exclusively devoted to these complaints, enable him to warrant a cure in all cases. The victims of misplaced confidence in medical pretenders can call, with a certainty of being radically cured or no pay.

EUROPEAN HOSPITAL PRACTICE BY M. LARMONT, physician, surgeon, author, &c., at 647 Broadway, up stairs, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., also 7 to 9 Thursday evenings.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—REMOVAL.—DR. THIERS' office is removed to No. 63 Sixth avenue, second block above Fourth street, New York.

MRS. MUNROE, ELECTRICIAN, NO. 85½ CARMINE street.—Galvanism applied daily in the treatment of functional diseases of the female sexual system. Hours from 10 to 4.

PROFESSOR BESTELL, 163 CHAMBERS STREET, can be consulted as usual, or by letter addressed to box 2,359 New York Post office.

SURE CURES BY DR. WARD, 451 BROADWAY, up stairs.—His Unfortunate's Friend, $1, the unfailing relief.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
James M. Nixon........Lessee and Manager.
Second representation of
[illegible]
By Mr. EDWIN FORREST.
For the last four nights.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 13.
The admirable Tragedy of
PIZARRO;
OR, THE DEATH OF ROLLA.
[illegible]
Rolla........Mr. EDWIN FORREST
[illegible]
On THURSDAY Evening,
ENGLISH OPERA.
[illegible]

BOWERY THEATRE.—FIRST DAY PERFORMANCE.
This day, WEDNESDAY, at half-past two.
[illegible]
PROFESSOR ANDERSON,
[illegible]
A NIGHT IN WONDER WORLD;
[illegible]
MISS ANDERSON,
[illegible]

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS,
Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway, above Grand street.
[illegible]
JERRY AND DAN BRYANT,
[illegible]

THE GREAT
CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
663 CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
663 CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
663 CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,
BROADWAY.
FRESH EXCITEMENT. FRESH EXCITEMENT.
CROWDED HOUSES.
CROWDED HOUSES.
CROWDED HOUSES.
J. H. OGDEN,
J. H. OGDEN,
J. H. OGDEN,
J. H. OGDEN,
[illegible]

The FINE
BALLET TROUPE, BALLET TROUPE,
AND THE BEST
IN THE CITY, ORCHESTRA IN THE CITY,
UNDER THE LEADERSHIP OF
MR. DAVID BRAHAM. MR. DAVID BRAHAM.
FOX & CURRAN, Proprietors.
[illegible]

THE FIRST GRAND PERFORMANCE OF BRISTOW'S
NEW ORATORIO,
PRAISE
TO
GOD,
[illegible]
AT IRVING HALL.
[illegible]

SKATING, SKATING, SKATING—PALACE GARDEN
[illegible]

RETURN OF
PAGE'S "VENUS."
AMERICAN AND FOREIGN GALLERY OF PAINTINGS,
548 BROADWAY.
[illegible]

THEATRE FRANCAIS, 585 BROADWAY.—JEUDI, 14 Février, 1861, [illegible] COURIER DE LYON, OU L'ATTAQUE DE LA MALLE POSTE.
[illegible]

UNSWORTH'S MINSTRELS.—UNSWORTH, EUGENE & Donniker, Proprietors.—[illegible]

POLYPHONIC ASSOCIATION, BROOKLYN, WILL [illegible]

WANTED—TWELVE YOUNG LADIES FOR THE Ballet. [illegible]

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—A PETITION HAS BEEN presented to the Board of Aldermen [illegible]
F. I. A. BOOLE, | Committee
JOHN RUSSELL, | on
JOHN H. BRADY, | Streets.
T. S. Nixes, Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—A RESOLUTION HAS BEEN presented to the Board of Aldermen [illegible]
RICHARD BARRY, | Committee
F. I. A. BOOLE, | on
JOHN H. BRADY, | Sewers.
T. S. Nixes, Clerk.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE BOARD OF Aldermen [illegible]
T. S. Nixes, Clerk.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
EIGHTY-SECOND NIGHT
EIGHTY-SECOND NIGHT
One Hundred and Eighteen Thousand People
HAVE SEEN THE
GREAT LOCAL THREE ACT BURLETTA,
THE
SEVEN SISTERS
SEVEN SISTERS.
[illegible]
EVERY NIGHT DURING THE WEEK,
[illegible]
UNCLE SAM'S MAGIC LANTERN,
[illegible]
A SERIES OF UNION PICTURES,
[illegible]
SEVEN SISTERS.
[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—NEW YORK.—TO-NIGHT,
WEDNESDAY, FEB. 13,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA.
[illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW YORK.—MATINEE.
SATURDAY—GRAND GALA MATINEE.
[illegible]

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GARD.
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA; OR, THE MASQUERADE BALL.
[illegible]

WINTER GARDEN
[illegible]
MR. EDWIN BOOTH
[illegible]
SHYLOCK,
[illegible]

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
[illegible]

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
[illegible]

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS—NIBLO'S Saloon.
[illegible]

GERMAN VOLKS GARDEN, NO. 45 BOWERY.
[illegible]
BLONDIN,
[illegible]

PALACE GARDEN. PALACE GARDEN.
FANCY DRESS SHOP.
[illegible]

MELODEON, 539 BROADWAY.
[illegible]

SACRED AND CLASSICAL CONCERT,
[illegible]

MORE LAUGHTER.
[illegible]

PALACE GARDEN.
GRAND CARNIVAL. GRAND CARNIVAL.
[illegible]

NEW YORK STADT THEATRE, 37 AND 39 BOWERY.
[illegible]

SHAKSPERE.—MRS. E. BELL WHITNEY WILL READ
[illegible]

PITTSBURG THEATRE.—A FEW GOOD PEOPLE
[illegible]

WANTED—FOR A DRAMATIC TROUPE,
[illegible]

THE NATIONAL CRISIS.

[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.]

obtain ample guarantees by the 4th of March. This she has determined in the most solemn manner.

Mr. Pryor caused to be read a paragraph from the Richmond Whig, called the "submission organ" in the sense of certain gentlemen on this floor, but really in the sense of valor. The article from the Whig, while disabusing the impression abroad as to the result of the election, says:—"To suppose she has declared to submit to rule according to the Chicago platform is a gross and pernicious error. She is determined not to remain in connection with the Northern States unless satisfactory assurance be given that every constitutional right will be recognized and perfect equality be given free from all equivocation."

Mr. Sickles said that the three hundred and two thousand Union men of New York have met the cordial response from the people of Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee. It is an earnest, profound assertion of their love for the Union and confidence in the intelligence and patriotism of the people.

Adjourned.

SEIZURE OF NEW YORK VESSELS IN THE PORT OF SAVANNAH.

[From the Savannah Republican, Feb. 9.]

Our readers are already familiar with the circumstance of the seizure of arms destined for Georgia, on board the steamship Monticello, by the authorities of the State of New York. As is also known, a demand was made by the Governor of Georgia upon the Governor of New York for the immediate delivery of the property thus unlawfully taken into possession. Up to Wednesday last no response had been received to this demand, whereupon Governor Brown addressed the following order to Colonel Henry R. Jackson, one of his aids, in this city:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MILLEDGEVILLE, Feb. 6, 1861.

Col. H. R. Jackson, A. D. C.:—

I have demanded of the Governor of New York the prompt delivery to my agent, for D. C. Hodgkins & Sons, citizens of this State, of their guns, seized by the police of New York on board the Monticello, and deposited in the arsenal of that State. The demand has been delivered to him; he has had a reasonable time and has made no reply. I am determined to protect the persons and property of the citizens of this State against all such lawless violence at all hazards. In doing so I will, if necessary, meet force by force. I feel it my duty in this case to order reprisal. You will, therefore, direct Col. Lawton to order out sufficient military force and seize and hold, subject to my order, every ship now in the harbor of Savannah belonging to citizens of the State of New York.

When the property of which our citizens have been robbed, is returned to them, the ships will be delivered to the citizens of New York who own them. JOSEPH E. BROWN.

This order was quietly executed yesterday by Col. Lawton, who seized and took into his possession the following vessels, now lying at our wharf, the property of citizens of New York:—

Brig W. R. Kibby, Capt. Barstow, with coal, consigned to master.

Bark Adjuster, Capt. Ewell, consigned to master.

Brig Golden Lead, Capt. Johnson, consigned to R. Habersham & Son, and loading for Aspinwall.

Schooner Julia A. Halleck, Capt. Pedrick, consigned to master.

Bark D. Colden Murray, Capt. Murray, consigned to Muller & Michels, and loading for Rotterdam.

These vessels are now in the possession of the State, and will be held until the Governor of New York shall [illegible]

THE REASONS FOR SECESSION.

As a part of the current history of the secession movement, we print the subjoined declarations of reasons which moved Mississippi and Louisiana to secede from the Union:—

DECLARATION OF MISSISSIPPI.

In the momentous step which our State has taken of dissolving its connection with the government of which we so long formed a part, it is but just that we should declare the prominent reasons which have induced our course.

Our position is thoroughly identified with the institution of slavery—the greatest material interest of the world. Its labor supplies the product which constitutes by far the largest and important portion of the commerce of the earth. These products are peculiar to the climate verging on the tropical regions, and by an imperious law of nature none but the black race can bear exposure to the tropical sun. These products have become necessities of the world, and a blow at slavery is a blow at commerce and civilization. That blow has been long aimed at the institution, and was at the point of reaching its consummation. There was no choice left us but submission to the mandates of abolition, or a dissolution of the Union, whose principles had been subverted to work out our ruin.

That we do not overstate the dangers to our institution a reference to a few facts will suffice to prove.

The hostility to this institution commenced before the adoption of the constitution, and was manifested in the well known ordinance of 1787, in regard to the Northwestern Territory. The feeling increased, until, in 1819-'20, it deprived the South of more than half the vast territory acquired from France. The same hostility dismembered Texas and seized upon all the territory acquired from Mexico. It has grown until it denies the right of property in slaves, and refuses protection to that right on the high seas, in the Territories, and wherever the government of the United States had jurisdiction. It refuses the admission of new slave States into the Union, and seeks to extinguish it by confining it within its present limits, denying the power of expansion. [illegible]

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

$1,044,000 IN SPECIE.

NEWS FROM NEW GRANADA.

The steamship North Star, Capt. Jones, arrived yesterday from Aspinwall, whence she sailed February 4.

The North Star brings the passengers, mails and specie which left San Francisco on the 21st ult.

The news has been anticipated by the overland mail.

The North Star left New York January 21, at 12:15 P. M.; arrived at Aspinwall January 30, at six A. M.; sailed from Aspinwall February 4, at 2:10 P. M.; arrived at New York February 12. She experienced strong head winds the entire passage.

The following is a list of the treasure:—

Wm. Hoge & Co.	$10,000	Kerby, Byrne & Co	$31,000
Order	11,087	Frank Baker	8,000
American Ex. Bank	25,000	Wm. T. Coleman & Co	39,000
P. Naylor	12,000	Meader & Adams	8,000
E. C. Knight & Co.	5,000	American Ex. Bank	25,000
Order	2,000	Jennings & Brewster	7,000
Harbeck & Co.	1,000	James Patrick & Co.	30,000
Chas. W. Crosby	11,000	A. Belmont & Co.	128,000
James Lee & Co.	3,000	American Ex. Bank	15,000
J. H. Coghill	18,000	Metropolitan Bank	32,053
Ballin & Sanders	15,000	Eugene Kelly	34,000
H. Whitwell	2,500	Conroy & O'Connor	10,000

[illegible]

Shocking Affair in Elizabeth Street.

DEATH OF A MARRIED WOMAN FROM THE EFFECTS OF AN ABORTION—CORONER'S INQUEST UPON THE BODY—VERDICT OF THE JURY IMPLICATING A GERMAN PHYSICIAN—THE DOCTOR IS ARRESTED AND HELD TO BAIL IN THE SUM OF $10,000 TO ANSWER.

At a late hour on Monday night Coroner Schirmer received information that a married woman, about thirty-five years old, named Caroline Mahnken, residing at No. 94 Elizabeth street, had died from the effects of an abortion procured at the hands of a German physician named Jocken. The official lost no time in investigating the matter, and although the hour was late, he determined to push the matter to a conclusion that very night. Accordingly a jury was empannelled, and the examination of the witnesses was proceeded with as follows:—

Evelina Mollstedten, being duly sworn, deposes and says—I live at No. 108 Rivington street; deceased is a sister of mine; some time last summer Dr. Jocken, of No. 176 Ninth street, was here attending deceased's husband, and in the course of conversation deceased remarked that she did not like the idea of having so many children; Jocken said there was no need of her having children, and that he could easily prevent it; subsequently deceased spoke to me about what the doctor had said, when I warned her against having anything of the kind done; she said there was no danger, and that she was not [illegible]

SHIPPING NEWS.

Schr Alba, Powell, Wilmington—E S Powell.
Schr Marietta, Gray, Norfolk—O L Hatch.
Schr Marion, Jordan, Philadelphia—J Hand.
Schr Electric Flash, Gove, Gloucester—T J Campbell.

ARRIVED.

Steamship North Star, Jones, Aspinwall, Feb 4, with passengers and treasure, to D B Allen. Experienced strong head winds the entire passage.

Steamship De Soto, Johnston, New Orleans, Feb 5, via Havana 8th, with mdse and passengers, to Livingston, Crocheron & Co. 9th inst, lat 25 35, lon 80, passed bark Mary Adelia, bound N; 10th, lat 31 18, lon 79 28, passed ship Caroline Nesmith, bound E.

Steamship Huntsville, Post, Savannah, with mdse and passengers, to H B Cromwell & Co. Was detained off the Highlands 11 hours by fog.

Steamship Alabama, Schenck, Savannah, with mdse and passengers, to Samuel L Mitchill & Son. 11th inst, 6:30 AM off Hatteras Shoal, passed steamship Augusta, hence for Savannah.

Steamship State of Georgia, Garvin, Savannah, with mdse and passengers, to T Richardson & Co. 11th inst, at 8 AM, 35 miles N of Cape Hatteras, signalized steamship Keystone State, for Savannah.

Steamship Roanoke, Couch, Richmond, &c, with mdse and passengers, to Ludlam & Heineken.

Ship Dirnell (Br, of Pictou), Cameron, Liverpool, 47 days, with salt, to McCall & Frith. 10th inst, lat 37 03, lon 72, spoke bark Delphin, from New Orleans for Boston.

Ship Free Trade, Stover, London, 39 days, in ballast, to R P Buck & Co. Jan 14, lat 45, lon 30 26, fell in with the wreck of British bark E Pallaton, of Hartlepool, waterlogged and abandoned; boats gone; supposed the crew had been taken off.

Ship Arnold Boninger (Prus), Hashagen, Rotterdam, Dec 28, with mdse and 53 passengers, to O Loling. Jan 2, off Start Point, had a heavy gale from the W, and shipped a sea which stove deckhouse and filled the cabin. [illegible]

Ship South Carolina, Kempton, hence for NOrleans, Jan 17, off the Isaacs.

Ship John Knox, from Baltimore for Mobile, Jan 17, off the Isaacs.

Bark Fred Lennig, from Boston for NOrleans, Feb 8, lat 32 30, lon 69.

Brig East Boston, hence for Savannah, was passed Jan 31, lat 35 30, lon 75 20.

Schr Mary Greenish, 8 days hence for Jacmel, Jan 31, lat 25 12, lon 68.

Foreign Ports.

Antwerp, Jan. 24—In port, ship Acton (of Boston), for sale, and others. (The A arr Dec 3, from Callao.) Ship National Gates, from NYork, was detained at Flushing by the ice; she would be laid up to return.

Amoy, Dec 8—Sld previously, ship Kathay, Stoddard, New York.

Aspinwall, Jan. 26—Arr schr May Queen, Burgess, Sagua; 29th, brig C Drummond, Conway, NYork; 31st, schr Jane N Baker, Henderson, Philadelphia; Feb 1, bark Sea, Pollansbee, Baltimore; 2d, brig Adela, White, Kingston, Ja; 3d, Forrest, Gadd, NYork. Sld Jan 31, bark A A Drebert, Westerdyke, Cienfuegos; 31st, schr Louisa A Johnson, Ellis, do.

In port Feb 4, ship Zenas Coffin, Riddle, disg; and the above arrivals.

Batavia, Dec 14—In port bark Windward, Hamlin, from Newcastle, NSW, arr 4th, to load for Holland; brig New York, Sweeney, unc. Sld Nov 25, ship Cyclone, Osgood, Padang to load for NYork.

Buenos Ayres, Dec 16—In port bark Rebecca, Mitchell, from NYork, just arr; brigs Georgia, Sherman, for NYork, ldg; Anna Wellington, for do; and others.

Bathurst, Jan 12—No Am vessel in port.

Barbados, Jan 26—In port barks Hy Trowbridge, Frisbee, from NYork; Sea Eagle, Kenney, from Philadelphia, disg; Wm Henry, for NOrleans 2 days; brigs Black Swan, Pedgrr (from Georgetown, SC), for do; M Stevens, do; schrs Frances Hatch, Hutchinson, from Norfolk, disg; Sarah Maria, [illegible]

[illegible]